

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 269.

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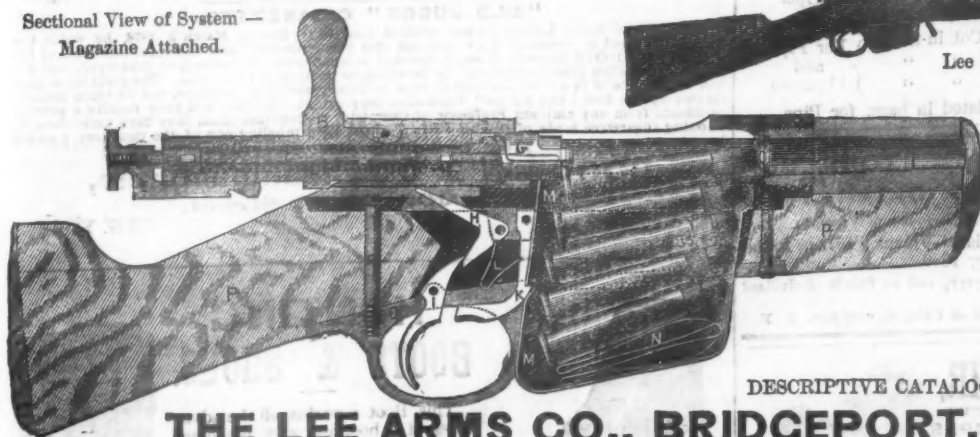
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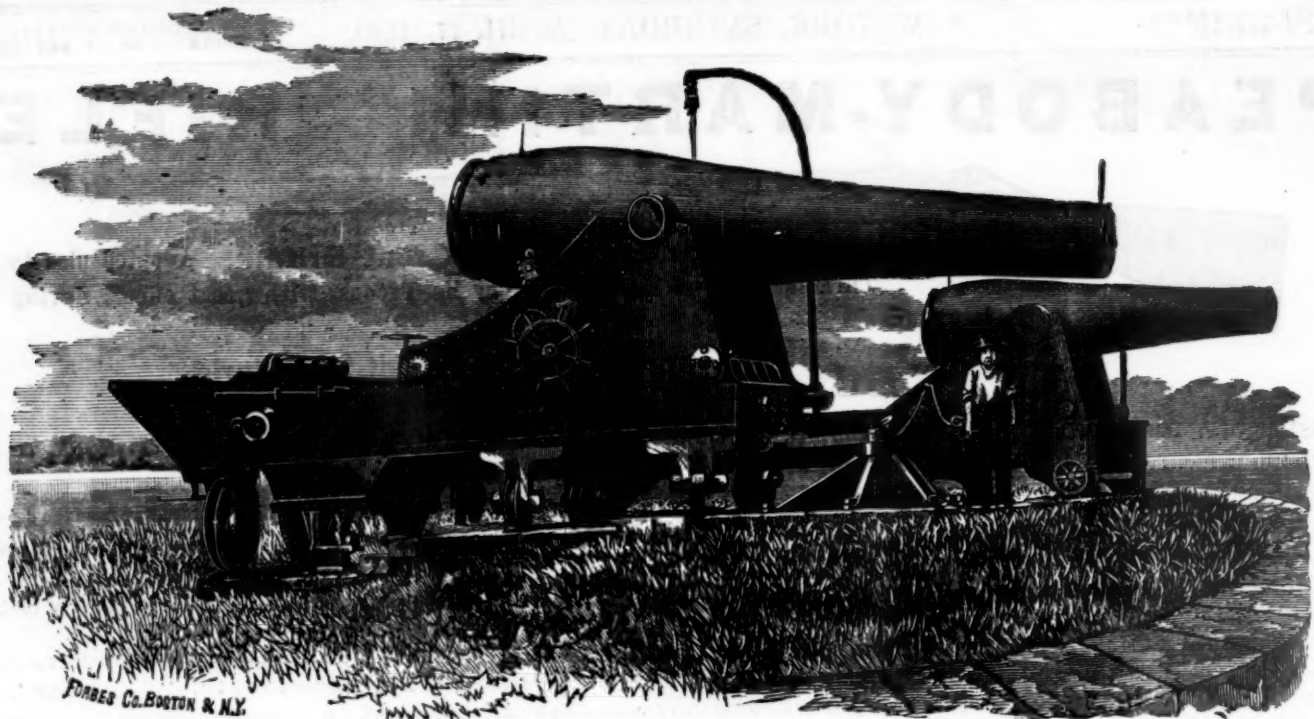
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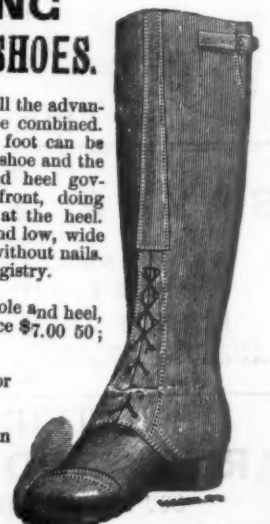
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### THE WEST POINT CADET CASE.

THE Court of Inquiry which assembled at the Military Academy on Friday, April 9, to inquire into the case of Cadet Johnson Chestnut Whittaker, as described in the JOURNAL of last week, has been busy ever since in taking testimony.

The court assembled in Library Hall—the members being Major and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Capt. C. W. Raymond, Lieut. S. E. Tillman, and Lieut. C. S. Sears, recorder; while Lieut. J. G. D. Knight appeared as the counsel appointed for Cadet Whittaker. A diagram of Whittaker's room was drawn on a blackboard. The usual oaths having been administered, Cadet Whittaker was called as the first witness. His testimony was substantially the same as his formal statement printed in the JOURNAL of last week, and ran about as follows:

He went to bed as usual on Monday night after tattoo, and soon fell asleep. He was awakened, he thinks, a little after midnight by what seemed to be somebody fumbling the latch of the door, or possibly the wind rattling the window. He went to sleep again and was rudely awakened by some one springing savagely upon him. He was struck on the nose and afterwards upon the head, and was told that if he spoke he would be a dead man. He saw three men, the two larger dressed in black clothes and the smaller one in gray or light clothes. They all wore masks, as he saw by the light of a candle which one of them carried. He heard one of them say, "Let's shave his head," and another one replied, "Let us mark him like we mark hogs down South" (like "they" mark hogs down South, was his original report of the words). He threw up his arms to prevent their carrying these threats into execution and received two slight cuts on the back of his head from some sharp instrument. He was crowded out of his bed by the man who had jumped upon him and fell into a crouching position upon the floor. He was afterwards laid out at full length and his feet were bound together and tied to the bed, and his hands were also tightly bound at the wrists. His hair as he then supposed was entirely cut off. His ears were then mutilated by the same or some other instrument.

In concluding his statement the cadet said that the smallest of the three men, apparently frightened at the sight of the blood, proposed to put a handkerchief under his ear and did so, and that he subsequently requested them to put a pillow under his head, with which request they complied. As they were leaving, the last words he heard were "Now we will leave." This was substantially his story, although it was told at much greater detail. Lieut. Sears began the examination by questions as to the quantity of light there was in the room, and the cadet was sure that there was only the light of the candle to which he had referred.

"Were you at any time struck with sufficient severity to render you insensible?"

"I do not remember being rendered insensible."

"In how loud a tone did you cry out?"

"Sufficiently loud to have been heard by the cadets in the opposite room if they had been awake."

"Was the transom over your door open?"

"Yes."

"With what were your hands tied?"

"With some sort of white strings."

The cadet was then questioned at great length as to just how his hands were tied; but he could not speak definitely about it. He was then exhaustively examined as to the tying of his feet.

"Did you make any effort to free your feet by kicking?" asked Lieut. Sears.

"I endeavored to pull them loose and I also endeavored to kick."

"What was the feeling in your ankles when the cords were removed?"

"They felt numb, as if they were asleep."

"How did your legs feel when you stood up?"

"They were numb and pained me."

He was asked about his belts (for it was with strips of a white belt that he was tied), but he could not say how many he owns, nor did he think that any were missing. He had missed no handkerchiefs. He didn't think a person could have crossed over to his clothes-press and got a handkerchief without his hearing it. His assailants seemed to wear slippers, or else were in their stocking feet. He thinks he lay bound upon the floor for at least three hours. He did not hear the reveille. He had Indian clubs in his room, but he did not hear any noise as if they were being handled, and he does not think he could have been struck with one of them.

"Since you have been a cadet here have you had any physical ill-treatment?"

"Only two blows."

"Do you think these three men were cadets or citizens?"

"I can't say, but they all bore themselves in a genteel manner, like."

"Do you suspect any one?"

"No."

"What has been your personal feeling as to your prospects of getting through the Academy?"

"I have always felt that I would get through."

"Have you had no special cause for discouragement within a month, say?"

"No, sir."

"Have you recently written to any of your friends giving a gloomy account of your prospects?"

The witness replied that he had been very gloomy lately, owing to some financial difficulties which his mother had undergone, and that he had written to some person to say that unless he could raise some money for her he should feel it his duty to leave the Academy.

"Have you read the last two books of the New Testament recently?"

"I don't remember."

"Have you missed any leaves from your Bible?"

"No, sir."

"If any were gone do you think you would know it?"

"I can't say, but I should think so."

"During this fuss was anything burnt in your room?"

"If there was, I didn't know it."

"Were any matches struck?"

"Not that I know of."

"Tell us how much you were frightened."

"I was greatly frightened."

"Yet you had sufficient presence of mind to ask for a pillow. How long did you keep up your efforts to free yourself?"

"I do not know—a few minutes, I think."

"Were you exhausted by the struggle?"

"Not by the struggle, but by loss of blood and fright."

Several strips of white cloth were then shown to the cadet, which he recognized as being those that were shown to him after his liberation as the cords with which he had been tied.

Lieut. Knight said, "I should like to show the court the strength of one of these bands," and thereupon tying it to the leg of a chair he tugged at it with all his might. Again showing it to the cadet, he asked if he could tell from what sort of a belt it was cut. The cadet was of the opinion that it was from a sword-belt, because of certain eyelets in it. Cadet Whittaker not being an officer, could not possess a sword-belt. One of the members of the court asked Whittaker if he did not know that privates' belts were sometimes made with holes for the purpose of attaching the cartridge-box. The cadet replied that he was informed such belts had been in use some time ago, but not for several years, and not, he thought, in his time.

The second day of the session was on April 10. Many ladies attended in the audience. Cadet Whittaker's cross-examination was resumed. As on the previous day, he was self-possessed throughout.

Q. Have you told any one that the gas was lighted or turned down low? A. I don't remember having made any such statement.

Q. Repeat what came in your mind when you were aroused by the surgeon. A. I thought that the same persons were again attacking me; I don't remember when I opened my eyes.

Q. Did the man who held the light take any active part in the assault? A. He did.

Q. To what extent? A. He assisted the other large man in forcing me from the bed.

Q. Did he continue to hold the light while you were struggling to free yourself? A. Yes, sir; he may possibly have put it down, but I can't say.

Q. Do you recognize this knife (producing and showing a small four-bladed pearl-handled knife)? A. I do; it belonged to me.

Q. Do you recognize these scissors? A. I recognize the scissors as a pair I had.

Q. Do you recognize this handkerchief? A. I recognize it as a handkerchief shown me on last Thursday by Col. Lazelle.

Q. Does it resemble any handkerchief in your possession at the present time? A. It appears to me to resemble a commissary handkerchief of which I have some at present.

Q. How many of these do you have a year? I don't know; my check book will tell.

Q. Have you missed any? A. I have not; I have not examined to see if any are gone.

Q. You are aware that it is the general opinion here—I mean to say that the opinion is entertained by some—that you alone were concerned in this affair. Now, for your benefit I have had brought here this Bible, which you state has been in your possession for years and in whose sacredness you believe, and I ask you to put your hand on this Bible and take an oath that in no way were you cognizant, or in no way a free agent or had any knowledge of or connivance with your assailants? A. I will take such an oath.

Max Rappenhagen and Charles W. Rappenhagen, the former the hairdresser and the barber of the post, were next examined. They had frequently cut Whittaker's hair, and gave it as their opinion that the hair had been clipped on the top, the back, and the sides. Cadet George R. Burnett was next called. He testified that he was the cadet officer of the day; that he was present at roll call on last Thursday morning; that Whittaker was reported absent, and that he was directed by the officer in charge to ascertain the cause of his absence.

Q. Well, what did you do? A. I went at once to Mr. Whittaker's room, in the barracks, opened the door and called out his name, but received no reply; I called Mr. Whittaker in a very loud tone; I noticed he was lying in a very curious position; I thought he had probably fallen out of the bed in a fit; I started to notify the officer of the day, and saw Mr. Hodgkin in the room opposite; I told Hodgkin to wait with him till I went after the officer in charge; I found the officer in charge in the guard house; my first idea was that Mr. Whit-



taker was dead; I remarked so to Mr. Hodgkin, but he said he was not dead, as he had seen him move; I then saw he was tied to the bedpost, and that there was blood on the pillow on which his head was lying; I tried to untie the knot of the bands fastening his feet to the bed; I also cut the bands around his ankle and wrists with a pair of scissors; I thought, seeing so much blood, that his throat had been cut; on examination I saw that only his ears were cut; the back of his head looked as though it might have been struck with something and the skull crushed in; I noticed an Indian club near the foot of the bed with drops of blood on it; there appeared to be drops of blood on the club.

Q. Not as if it had been smeared? A. No, but mere drops; I noticed his looking-glass was broken; I picked it up and some of the pieces fell out; his clothes lay in a heap and his blanket and comforter on the floor; there was some blood on the blanket and also a stain of blood on the mattress, near the centre; on the wall near his bed there was also blood.

Q. Was it spattered blood? A. It looked as though it had been daubed on; Mr. Whittaker was shivering; I threw the bed coverings over him; this was while waiting for the Doctor; on the floor I found some bits of paper, with some pencil marks on them, but I could not make out the writing; the bits of paper appeared to have been burned and water thrown on them to put the fire out; the pillow on which his head lay was very much saturated with blood; I noticed the gas in his room was turned on about half way; that is about all I remember now.

Q. You did not leave the room then? A. No; after covering him up I did not disturb him till Dr. Alexander, the surgeon, came; as soon as the Doctor came the bed coverings were removed; I would also state that I was directed by Major Piper to examine Whittaker's pulse before the Doctor came; I did so, and found the pulse beating quite rapidly; in a few minutes it beat quite natural; up to this time I did not see Whittaker move; Dr. Alexander, as soon as he came, took Whittaker by the shoulder and shook him, asking him what was the matter; the Doctor shook him several times, but could get no response for some time, till finally Whittaker said, "Don't cut me;" the Doctor said to Whittaker, "Let me see your eye," and raised up one of his eyelids; Whittaker's eyeball rolled up; I then got the impression—shall I give my impressions?

Q. No; give us simply the facts. A. The Doctor examined his pulse, which he said was beating regularly; the Doctor also examined the cuts of his ears; there were bunches of hair lying on the floor; the hair was not at all scattered; I remained in the alcove with Mr. Whittaker for about half an hour, and was then ordered by the officer in charge to go and get my breakfast; I did so; and then returned; Mr. Whittaker appeared to be unconscious.

Q. Were there any further efforts made by the surgeon or others to arouse him from this semi-consciousness? A. The Doctor spoke to him several times; all he could get out of him were a few incoherent mutterings; I only heard him say, "Please don't kill me, I never injured you."

Q. How often were these remarks repeated? A. I think three or four times.

Q. Were you there when he came to? A. He was still lying in the same position when I came back from breakfast.

Q. What occurred then? A. I heard Dr. Alexander tell him to get up and wash himself; he got up at once, went to the washstand and proceeded to wash himself. I heard Dr. Alexander ask him why he had not called for assistance; he said he was afraid they were around. The Doctor asked him why he did not answer the officer of the day, and he replied that he did not know that the officer of the day was there; I did not see Mr. Whittaker till I saw him afterward at the dispensary; I only saw him there for a few minutes; the scissors with which I cut the bands were handed to me by Mr. Ostheim; the scissors produced heretofore shown in court are not the scissors given me; I gave the scissors to some one in the room; I found no hair on the Indian club.

Q. Did you see any marks of a bloody hand on the club? A. I did not.

Q. Did you notice whether the blood was fresh or congealed? A. Blood was still running from his right ear; the pillow was considerably saturated with blood and it appeared to be fresh; the blood was rather dark; I don't think the blood could have been there longer than two hours at most; I took hold of his head to move it and got my hand stained with blood; the right side of his face was lying on the pillow; part of the time while the Doctor was examining him I had hold of him, and part of the time I stood by his side.

Q. Describe the method of his being tied? A. The bands were around each separate ankle and then around both, and then there was another hand tying his feet to the bedpost, which was fastened to the band connecting his feet. (The witness lay down and illustrated how Whittaker was tied up.)

Q. Did you notice any blood on the floor? A. I did not; there were little pools of water near the burned pieces of paper; I noticed a sock in the room which was quite wet; I saw no blood on the sock; one end of the blanket was lying in the water; the head of Mr. Whittaker, as far as I can judge, was about two feet from the wall; the ankles were tied with separate bands a little over half an inch wide; I think the band going around the foot of the bed was of full width; the pieces of band produced have the appearance of those used in tying up Mr. Whittaker; I commenced unloosening the knot when the scissors were handed to me; I had some trouble in trying to unloosen it; it was a half knot, a full knot, and then a half knot on top.

The witness, after recess, was further examined at great length. The only new facts of special importance elicited were that Whittaker could have tied himself in the manner in which he was found and could have broken loose. He illustrated this by tying his hands

together and breaking the bonds. Afterward his hands were again tied together and his feet tied, and the latter tied to a cadet bedstead brought into court for the purpose. He showed that he could reach his feet with his hands and thus free himself.

The third day of the court was Monday, April 12. When the court opened, Recorder Sears said that he had prepared a list of 25 sheets, each containing the handwriting of a different cadet, which, with the anonymous letter found in Whittaker's room, he would submit to Superintendent Gayler, of the New York Post Office, who had been especially summoned as an expert in handwriting. The specimens were pages from the cadets' reports selected by the Recorder. Cadet Burnett, whose tying feat was the sensation of Saturday, was then recalled.

Witness suspected that Whittaker was playing a part when he saw Dr. Alexander raise his eye-lid. Whittaker showed only the white of his eye. In his judgment, Whittaker had control of the muscles of his eye. The witness told the Doctor he thought the whole thing was a hoax. At first they could see nothing but the white of the eye, but after shaking the boy two or three times he rolled down the pupil.

Q. How do you know that this was not volition on his part?

Burnett said he believed that when a person was unconscious he had no control whatever of his muscles. He did not know whether the boy's turning down his eye-ball was perfectly natural and due to the shaking administered by the Doctor or not. He did not think the shaking would have any effect. The Doctor attempted to open the left eye by raising the upper lid. The witness knew nothing about the normal position of the eye in a person lying on his right side and unconscious. The drops on the knee looked as though made while Whittaker was standing up. He made the remark about "shamming" five minutes after the Surgeon began his examination. He thought it strange that Whittaker's hands were not tied behind his back, and that he was not gagged. The hair seemed to have been cut while he was standing over the glass, and dropped on the floor around it, not scattered, as about a barber's chair. The blood spot on the wall looked as though put there intentionally. His opinion as to the club would be modified by knowing that Whittaker never claimed to have been struck by it. Col. Piper thought first that Whittaker must have been hit on the back of the head by the Indian club and knocked senseless, and that that was the reason he made no outcry.

At the afternoon session the Recorder asked to have it entered upon the record that Cadet Whittaker was not kept in the court room continuously, for the reason that his standing, in his class, particularly in philosophy, was not such that he could afford to lose any time.

Cadet Frederick G. Hodgson testified that the scissors with which Whittaker's bonds were cut were his. Dr. Alexander entered Whittaker's room and said, "Stand back!" and felt Whittaker's pulse, and said that it was a good pulse, and that Whittaker was not in need of immediate medical treatment. The Doctor asked, "Why did you cut him loose?" and Col. Piper said, "To relieve him." The Doctor said, "Go to the Superintendent and tell him Mr. Whittaker is badly hurt by some one." The witness was about a foot from the colored boy's feet while they were trying to lift his eye-lid. A very small portion of the pupil was visible; the eye appeared somewhat bloodshot. The hair was in small bunches, and not scattered over so great a portion of the floor. He did not remember whether or not the glass was face upward. There was a great deal of blood from the cut on the boy's toe. The blood on the wall was about two feet above the bed; it appeared to have been smeared on as though a person had wiped fingers on the surface. He did not remember seeing any blood on his shirt. There were two or three spots on his drawers, between the thigh and the knee; the blood looked as though it had dropped there. He noticed no cuttings of hair on his undershirt; he did not look especially for them. There was a wet sheet and a wet sock on the floor; the wet sheet was lying under him; it did not look as though it was put under him. He saw a necktie when he came back from breakfast; the necktie was under the bed on the floor. He helped untie the belts on the feet and saw no blood spots on them. There was blood on the feet, though, and he saw one cut.

At this point Superintendent Gayler stated that he was ready to report on the handwriting. He said that he had examined the 25 samples, and also seven others which the Recorder had added, and found nothing in any of them to justify his swearing that the writing was identical with that of the anonymous note. The Recorder handed the witness six other letters, understood to be Whittaker's—three in envelopes and three without—also an anonymous note received by one of the court, for further comparison.

Cadet Hodgson, recalled, testified that there was a slight twitching of the eye-lid of Whittaker's left eye, but not enough to reveal the eyeball. There was no apparent resistance by Whittaker while cutting him loose. There was some difficulty in loosening his fastenings. The witness thought that there were not more than eight bunches of hair on the carpet. The pieces of burned paper were mixed with the hair, and lay in the water. The sheet under Whittaker's lower limbs was wet, but the witness saw no blood on the sheet. Cadets Ostheim, Hale, and Schulerberg entered the room while the boy lay on the floor; they did not come nearer to him than the table. There were drops of congealed blood on the Indian club. Whittaker was lying partly on his side. The blood on the left ear,

that was uppermost, appeared congealed; that on the right ear, which was lower down, was running. The temperature of the room was about 50 deg. He had not been awakened that night by any noise; he slept through from taps at night to reveille in the morning; the transom over his door was open; his room was opposite Whittaker's. He slept sounder before 3 o'clock than afterward. A call to wake him up before 3 o'clock would have to be very loud; after that hour it would have to be much louder than ordinary conversation. He would have responded to a call from Whittaker's room; if it was only repeated once he might think it was nightmare. Since a week ago Saturday he had slept so sound that he had not noticed the night inspection. Whittaker did not recover consciousness while he was in the room.

That evening, U. S. Assistant District Attorney Fiero arrived, and was with Superintendent Gayler, having come as United States prosecuting officer to investigate the offence, as committed within Federal jurisdiction. He professed to act independently of the military court, and the next day closely questioned Cadets Whittaker, Burnett, and Hodgson.

The fourth day of the inquiry was Tuesday, April 1. The first witness was Major Piper.

He testified that on the morning in question he was summoned by the cadet officer of the day to Whittaker's room. The cadet reported that Whittaker refused to speak. The witness's first idea was that the colored boy was dead. Cadet Burnett felt Whittaker's pulse, and said "It's beating." A knife was used in cutting the boy loose; it was difficult to get the blade under the fastenings. The witness was not willing to trust to his own observation and recollection, and sent for cadets living near by to come and act as witnesses. He also sent to the commandant. The witness said: "Gentlemen, this is a bad state of affairs. I want you to take notice of it." He thought at first that Whittaker had been maltreated by some person or persons. The hair cut off the back of the boy's head made it look as though he had been struck, and the drops of blood on the club might have led the witness to suggest that Whittaker had been hit by it. The blood-stains on the club looked as if three fingers of a bloody hand had been laid on it. He looked at the cross-belts with which the boy's hands and feet were tied, to see if they bore any initials; he thought there was a slight dripping of blood on them, but did not remember whether they were those around the hands or feet. There was some liquid on the floor; he thought at first it was kerosene, but after smelling it, came to the conclusion that it was water. From the burned paper, he thought some one might have tried to burn the boy's feet. The papers were relief lists. Whittaker said in a low and unconscious tone: "Don't cut me." There was difficulty in looking at his eye; the Doctor turned his shoulder and Whittaker winced, and the witness thought, muttered something about its hurting him. The Doctor examined Whittaker by thumping him and listening, and said that "he wasn't hurt so much." There was some difficulty, the witness continued, in getting a proper view of the boy's eye-ball, and the commandant said sharply, "Get up, Whittaker; you're not hurt so much." There was a knife with something that looked like blood on the blade; the Doctor said it was rust. The witness believed Whittaker said the knife was his. He said he left it the night before on the table. There was a great deal of blood on the boy's head, ears, and shoulders. Whittaker, in describing the assault, said he had been struck in the face with something. The witness knew at the time that Cadet Whittaker was not seriously hurt, and was recovering his senses rapidly.

"Did you change your views," asked the Recorder, "while you were in his room?"

"I did."

"For what reason?"

"My first view—I will give both of them—was that he had been attacked and beaten probably insensible, but the nature of his injuries seemed to be so light I thought Cadet Whittaker must have given up completely, what you would call cowed, gave right in, but still I believed that it was done by parties other than himself."

The Recorder here exhibited to the court some of the burned scraps of paper found on the floor of Whittaker's room, and said that they corresponded with the missing page 259, torn from the boy's Bible. A portion of the burned paper was found to contain these words, "I, John, saw these things, and heard them"—the letterpress being extremely scorched and mutilated.

After the recess, Mr. Gayler, the expert, reported on the note of warning to Whittaker, six slips said to be in Whittaker's handwriting, three anonymous letters and two bath rolls. He said, "I find no resemblance between either of the six slips or the anonymous letters and the note addressed to Cadet Whittaker." He had sent back for the six additional letters, in order to make sure, and he was positive in his conclusion. There were certain resemblances between the two, but these were more than offset by marked differences. In the anonymous note the writer appeared to have dropped into his natural hand at times, notably in the words "April" and "fixed."

Dr. Alexander, post surgeon, was next examined. He stated that on the morning of the 6th of April he was called to Cadet Whittaker's room; on entering he found Whittaker lying on the floor, having on his shirt and drawers; Whittaker had then been loosened; felt his pulse, examined his eye, shook him a little, and called him by name, when Whittaker roused himself so far as to say "don't cut me again;" he then examined him more carefully and ascertained that the blood only came from external injuries to his ears; he saw that he was



not badly injured and went away, when he met Colonel Lazelle and told him that he believed that Whittaker was feigning insensibility; they both went to Whittaker's room and told him to tell them what was the matter, when Whittaker at once roused himself to complete sensibility and told the story of how he received his injuries.

Q. In your opinion would he have had such a pulse if the assault he alleges was committed upon him had been committed? A. No; it would have been irregular; he could not have had a regular pulse if he had been as severely injured as he states and so recently insensible; mental excitement and fear sometimes will induce insensibility.

Q. Did you make an examination of the pupil of the eye? A. I examined the left eye; the object was to see if he was laboring under the effect of concussion of the brain.

Q. State result? A. I found the eye closed and that there was muscular resistance to my efforts to open it.

Q. If his feet had been tied up several hours would there have been any stiffness or numbness? A. Not necessarily; the reaction might have been quick; there were no symptoms of his having been insensible—no nausea or yawning; when he got up he walked perfectly natural.

Q. Describe the nature of his wounds. A. There was no evidence of a blow on his head or face; the right ear was cut across the cartilaginous portion; it was merely superficial, not over an eighth of an inch at its deepest portion; the left ear had the slightest lower tip cut off; there were two slight scratches, one on the hand and one on one of his toes, both very superficial; the cuts of his ears I think were made with a short bladed knife; I picked up a knife in his room, and the one produced I recognize as the knife; the wounds might have been inflicted with this knife. I saw blood on Whittaker's face, on the back of his head, his pillow, his drawers, and undershirt. He made no complaint about his nose having bled, and I made no inspection of it; the blood I saw was mostly dry; when the wounds were dressed of course the blood started freshly; the blood on his toes was also dry; the wounds had stopped bleeding; the minimum temperature during the night was 36 degrees, and the maximum 51 degrees; the temperature of his room was probably about 40 degrees.

Q. When Whittaker made the remark, "Don't cut me again," was he in a semi-conscious condition? A. He was perfectly conscious when he made the remark.

Q. Assuming that he was conscious, was what he said perfectly natural? A. Yes; it was natural in either case, whether he was just returning to consciousness or whether by the remark he intended deception; he started right off to tell the story when the commandant asked him to do so.

Q. Was finding his pulse regular a matter of suspicion to you? A. It was; the pulse betokened no insensibility.

Q. So you suspected him at once? A. Certainly; he was calm and composed.

Q. What was his tone when he said, "Don't cut me?" A. I can't describe it by any other word than whine.

Q. Assuming that Whittaker's story was true, and that he had either fainted or for other reasons was unconscious, was there anything in his physical condition to account for it? A. There was nothing whatever to account for it, if his story was true, except that it might have arisen from fear; there were no sufficient injuries or loss of blood to render him unconscious. When I first turned up the eyelid, to which there was a resistance, the eye appeared perfectly natural; there was no variation from a normal condition.

Q. Were there any contradictions in his story? A. He made two statements as to the time he was struck, as he says, on the head by the looking glass; his first statement was that he was struck by the glass immediately after the cutting of his ears, and the second that it was after he was lying on his back on the floor.

Mr. Fiero, on this day, remarked that he had heard Cadet Whittaker's story, and "he impressed me very favorably." "I am not very impressive, but that boy's story of his isolation and treatment here has an element of pathos in it that would move a heart of adamant," and yet again Mr. Fiero said: "He looked me straight in the eye and stood by his story like a drum major." Queer and unexpected revelations are sometimes made in cases like the present. Here, for example, we find disclosed, apparently, that drum majors have somehow acquired a reputation for peculiar tenacity to their anecdotes. "He stood by his story like a drum major." Perhaps they are regarded by the outside world like boys in the kindred Service as the George Washingtons of personal narrative.

In a Cabinet meeting held that day it was decided that the Department of Justice should detail one of its officers to be present during the progress of the investigation. District Attorney Martin I. Townsend, of New York, will be assigned to this duty.

The fifth day, Wednesday, April 14, opened with the continuation of Dr. Alexander's testimony.

He stated that he first entertained the opinion that an assault had been committed on Whittaker, and he pronounced it a damned outrage, and said that if any cadets did it they should be dealt with summarily, as such an outrage deserved.

Q. Did you change your mind in this regard? A. I did, and saw that I had been hasty in my remarks, considering the evidence and the fact that Whittaker was a young man and almost an athlete and had a chance to distinguish himself and advance his race, but instead showed himself to be a coward, was the cause of my changing my views.

Q. Assuming Whittaker's story to be absolutely true,

was there enough to make him unconscious? A. There was not; if he had fainted it should have been directly after his injuries; I can't imagine he could have gone through the ordeal he did and then fainted so long after; Whittaker has stated that after the parties left he undertook to untie his fastenings with his mouth, which showed him to have been then in a very sensible condition.

Lieutenant Knight then cross-examined the witness. The Doctor said that not over three minutes elapsed between the first and second times of his seeing Whittaker, and that the first movement of Whittaker was changing his head on the pillow. He saw blood on the pillow, but no great amount.

Q. Can you form any estimate of the amount of blood he must have lost? A. A very little blood makes a great show; half an ounce might have been all the blood he lost and at the outside not over an ounce and a half; the amount I do not think would have affected the regularity of his pulse only at the immediate time when he was losing it.

Q. Suppose in raising one of the eyelids you find the eyeball turned up, would that justify the suspicion that he was shamming? A. That one fact would have had no particular weight with me; it might be a symptom; in sleep there is general relaxation of all the muscles; when one is asleep the eyeball may not be in its normal position; it might be moved up or down a little.

Q. When you met Colonel Lazelle what report did you make to him? A. I told him that I thought Whittaker was feigning insensibility; I judged so from having felt his pulse, examining his eye, and noticing his general facial expression. I don't think it was over twelve minutes from the time the messenger saw me before I saw Whittaker; a person might return to consciousness in a short time and again it would take much longer time; on my second visit I spoke to him and I shook him.

Q. Anything further happen? A. He returned to consciousness; or I should not say that, he showed that he was sensible and began telling Colonel Lazelle his story; he did not talk like a person roused up, but had his usual amount of breath; his talk was coherent.

Q. Did he show any hesitation? A. He showed none; after telling his story he washed and dressed himself and then went to the hospital; I assisted him in getting the blood off; I handed him his pantaloons and clothes to hasten his dressing and not because he needed help.

Q. Do you know any reason for Cadet Whittaker limping now? A. Yes; the pressure of his shoe.

Q. Why is he now excused from military duty? A. Because he says the pressure of his shoe hurts him.

Q. Can you account for Whittaker's condition other than that he was shamming? A. I cannot.

Q. Could it have been produced by fear? A. I don't know why fear should make him say, "Don't cut me;" the evidence and all the facts are conclusive to my mind that he was shamming, that he was feigning insensibility.

Q. Do you recollect making a statement, on or off the stand, that fear might have induced this condition? A. I do not; I have said all the way through that I thought he was shamming.

At this point somebody nudged Recorder Sears in the elbow, and asked to talk with him. "I can't talk with anyone," replied the Lieutenant, "you must not interfere with the Court." The visitor remarked somewhat hotly: "I am in the habit of being treated like a gentleman, sir. I have come here with a telegram from the Secretary of War, much against my will, and have been endeavoring to gain your attention." The Recorder retorted: "You should have let your position be known first, and not take advantage of me by mentioning it now. I did not intend to be uncivil." The bearer of the telegram insisted: "If you were not uncivil, sir, then my imperfect civil education has left me in ignorance of what civility is." By this time Major Mordecai had received from the War Department the following document:

To the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, on the 1.30 train to New York:  
It is the desire of the President that you proceed at once to West Point and represent this department in the investigation into the circumstances attending the late outrage upon Cadet Whittaker. A letter for you has been sent you in care of Gen. Schofield. Please acknowledge receipt.  
ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Secretary of War.

Major Mordecai was now in a position to properly explain matters, which really only illustrated the difference between the precision of military etiquette and the unceremoniousness of the bar. A recess was taken, and then the Recorder announced the mission of Mr. Townsend, and the value that his professional skill would be to the Court. Mr. Townsend proceeded forthwith to re-cross-examine the post surgeon.

Q. How long after you arrived in the room was it that Cadet Whittaker said "Don't cut me?" A. From three to five minutes.

Q. Was there anything in his condition inconsistent with a deep sleep, and if so what? A. A man without examination might have thought he was in a deep sleep; the fact did not occur to me.

Q. As you looked at him what did you suppose was the matter? A. I thought he had been assaulted.

Q. You say he lost one and a half ounces of blood; how much would that be in measurement? A. About three tablespoonsful; I believed his pulse to be healthy.

Asst. Surgeon H. Lippincott testified that he had attended Cadet Whittaker on Tuesday evening, twelve hours after the outrage. He described the wounds in detail, refreshing his memory from a memorandum he

had jotted down at the time. Whittaker did not flinch when the witness examined his side where he said he had been hurt. There were no evidences of hemorrhage on the nostrils. The witness examined Whittaker's eyes. The normal condition in which he found them would not exist after a concussion of the brain. Unless the case was a marked one, sleep might have restored the normal condition. A blow of the fist would not affect one seriously, unless delicate. Whittaker was not, in his opinion, robust.

To Mr. Townsend—Nose-bleeding might result from a blow on the side of the head with the flat of the hand. It would then be high up. The cuts on the ears will undoubtedly leave scars. Whittaker might have been unconscious through sleep; fright could produce sleep. The loss of two ounces of blood would not affect the pulse; if taken in connection with fright it might.

Cadet Ostheims was next examined, and recited what he saw. It was merely a repetition of the familiar story. His room adjoins Whittaker's, but on the night of the alleged assault he heard no unusual noise. Generally he is a sound sleeper.

Much of the session on Thursday was occupied in reading the testimony for the benefit of Mr. Townsend. Whittaker was afterwards re-examined. He testified as to the position in which he lay when his hair was cut; the reasons he had for thinking his nose bled; that the only fastening to his door was a latch; that he never remembered fainting before; that he never heard any cadets say they would make him leave or make it too hot for him; that he did not wear his stockings after he went to bed; that he went to sleep about ten and was assaulted between twelve and three o'clock; that a person coming to his room would have to pass fourteen rooms; that the candles shown were those used by the cadets in camp but not in barracks that in January in a class of 59 he stood 19 in drawing, 38 in chemistry, 48 in philosophy, and 52 in tactics, and in general standing 47. He also testified as to his complete isolation in the Academy, no cadets ever visiting him except officially.

Q. Then you have been alone here, except in your official life? A. Yes, alone.

Q. Do you think the cadets have any prejudice against you? A. I don't think so; I know it.

Q. How do you know it? A. From my ostracism by them.

He was struck by one cadet, McDonald, who was dismissed for the offence but reinstated. Another cadet, Andrews, told him once at undress formation not to fall in at his side. The only room mates he had had were the colored cadets. Had never known, even by tradition, of a white cadet to whom the other cadets would not speak. His ostracism began when he came to the Academy. Cadets had moved when he seated himself by them in the section room, and had left him and gone to another bench. There was a difference made in serving him and the other cadets in the mess hall.

Q. At drill is there any difference made between you and other cadets? A. No, sir; at the University of North Carolina, where I was a student before entering the Academy, there were white and black students and they associated on terms of equality.

Q. Did you make any complaint of your treatment in the mess room? A. No, sir; I knew it was done to insult me, but I didn't think they were capable of insulting me.

At the close of his examination Whittaker's counsel stated that his client wished to make a statement, whereupon Whittaker arose and said:

"I simply wish to make a remark concerning a statement in one of to-day's newspapers—I think the Times—that I did not expect to get justice from this court. Now, I am aware that but little truth is to be found in the newspapers, even after many siftings. But in justice to myself, and as it touches the honor of the court, I would say that it is as base and cowardly as it is false, and I pronounce it to be a malicious and arrant falsehood."

The Times reporter was put upon the stand, but refused to answer questions until he could consult counsel.

U. S. District Attorney Townsend, on behalf of a wealthy gentleman of New York, offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of Whittaker's assailant, and the Corps of Cadets have asked permission of Gen. Schofield to offer the same amount.

#### THE HOTCHKISS REVOLVING CANNON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I notice in your issue of the 6th of March you republish an article from the London Times of February 19, about a trial between the Nordenfeldt mitrailleuse and my revolving cannon. So far as the statement goes as to penetration it is an error. There were no 14-inch plates fired at. The thickest fired at during that trial were 4-inch, which the projectiles of both guns penetrated.

By inserting this correction in your valuable journal, you will oblige, yours truly,

B. B. HOTCHKISS.

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS.

We may add to this that we learn that the Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon for the flank defence of fortifications has been adopted by the French government. The Russian government after exhaustive trials of machine guns extending over nearly three years time, and proving all the principal systems, have adopted the Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon for their navy, and given large contracts for them. These guns are being manufactured at the Hotchkiss Works near Paris, France.

Holland, which one year ago adopted and ordered twenty-five Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon, as the result of their trial has now given another large contract.

Since the adoption of the Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon by the Navy Department orders have been given to supply these guns to the European Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral J. C. Howell. These weapons are now being delivered on board of the flagship Trenton, at Villefranche, France.



## THE ARMY.

General Orders No. 21, of April 1, from the Hdqrs of the Army, set at rest a point which has been somewhat in dispute for the past ten years, namely, whether a soldier, arrested as a deserter, and the reward of \$30 paid to the person arresting him, but upon trial is only found guilty of absence without leave, shall be charged with the amount of the reward. The Attorney-General informs the Secretary of War, March 24, 1880, that "the amount of the reward paid for the apprehension of a soldier as a deserter, who upon trial by a Court-martial for desertion has been convicted only of the offence of absence without leave, cannot lawfully be stopped against his pay, in a case where the sentence of the court does not impose such stoppage," and the Secretary of War directs, in General Orders 21, that "hereafter, where a soldier, for whose apprehension as a supposed deserter the reward of \$30 has been paid, is brought to trial under a charge of desertion, and acquitted, or convicted of absence without leave only, the amount of the reward shall not be stopped against his pay." This looks like a return to first principles as, if we remember aright, the Secretary of War so decided in 1863, the 2d Comptroller overruled the decision in 1871, and now in 1880, the first decision holds good.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., April 9, 1880.

The following order is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The periodicals, newspapers, and school books furnished by the Q. M. Department to the military posts, in connection with the system of Army schools, are intended for the use of the enlisted men. They must not be taken from the library or school room; and if used by officers at all, it must be during a time in which other duties prevent their use by the enlisted men.

All officers are expected to co-operate in the encouragement of study and the promotion of learning and intelligence among the enlisted men of the Army.

It is the duty of inspecting officers to inquire into the observance of this order and report violations of it.

G. O. 6, DEPT. MISSOURI, April 7, 1880.

The provisions of G. O. 3, c. s., requiring Springfield rifles bearing a lower number than 50,000 to be turned in, are extended to include carbines bearing a lower number than 50,000.

CIRCULAR 7, DEPT. SOUTH, April 5, 1880.

Gives the record of target practice of troops serving in the Dept. of the South for the month of January, 1880.

CIRCULAR 11, DEPT. TEXAS, April 5, 1880.

Directs the officers of the Army on duty at headquarters and the post of San Antonio, and all others in that city, to assemble in uniform, at the residence of Gen. Ord on April 5, at 8 o'clock P. M., to meet, and pay their respects to, General Canales, comd'g Division, Army of Mexico, including the State of Tamaulipas.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Pope, comd'g Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 77, April 7, D. M.).

The Court of Inquiry directed to meet at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., by S. O. 277, par. 6, of Dec. 9, 1879, from the H. Q. A., having adjourned, Brig.-Gen. C. C. Augur, a member of the court, will proceed to his Hdqrs at Newport Bks, Ky. (S. O. 17, April 15, M. D. A.).

The Commander Department of the Missouri, accompanied by Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., A. D. C., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 77, April 7, D. M.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut.-Col. J. D. Birmingham, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M. Dept. Mo., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., on public business (S. O. 77, April 7, D. M.).

Capt. Charles W. Williams, A. Q. M. (McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.), will proceed to Chattanooga, Tenn., on public business (S. O. 43, April 12, D. S.).

Leave of absence for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. John Simpson, A. Q. M. (S. O. April 9, W. D.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com. Sergt. John Wilson, now at Fort McPherson, Neb., will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., for duty (S. O. 30, April 6, D. P.).

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., is further extended one month (S. O., April 9, W. D.).

The Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Texas will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Com. Sergeant James Davidson, now serving in his command, to take effect after his next re-enlistment (S. O., April 10, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. R. C. Newton is assigned to duty at Ft. Stanton, N. M. (S. O. 78, April 8, D. M.). Asst. Surg. G. P. Jaquett (Fort Barrancas, Fla.) is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the South, in order that he may comply with the requirements of par. 1, S. O. 74, c. s., H. Q. A. (S. O. 44, April 13, D. S.).

During the temporary absence of Surg. D. L. Magruder Surg. J. P. Wright will perform the duties of Medical Director of the Dept. of Missouri in addition to his own (S. O. 80, April 12, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. A. J. Gray, now at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., will proceed to Fort Sidney, Neb., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty. Maj. Samuel M. Horton, Surg., will, after complying with instructions contained in letter from the Hdqrs Dept. Platte, dated Jan. 28, 1880, proceed to Fort Douglas, U. T., for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 30, April 6, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. C. H. Shriner, Jr., is relieved from further duty at Fort Dodge, Kas., and will proceed to Baxter Springs, Kas., and report for duty with the detachment of U. S. troops in camp near that place, relieving A. A. Surg. William Street. The contract with A. A. Surg. Street is annulled (S. O. 79, April 9, D. M.).

A. A. Surg. Cyrus K. Merriam is assigned to temporary duty at Vancouver Bks, W. T. (S. O. 49, March 22, D. C.).

Par. 1, S. O. 85, series of 1879, from Dept. of Platte, which details 1st Lieut. W. B. Brewster as Recorder of Board of Inquiry convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., is revoked (S. O. 31, April 8, D. P.).

The Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hosp. Steward Patrick Coyne, now serving in his command (S. O., April 12, W. D.).

Surg. John H. Janeway will make a thorough medical examination of Maj. D. P. Hancock, 2d Inf. (who has reported at the Hdqrs Dept. of the East for that purpose) and submit a full report as to his physical condition (S. O. 59, April 13, D. E.).

Hosp. Steward John J. Swan is assigned to duty at Fort Stevens, Ore. (S. O. 49, March 22, D. C.).

Hosp. Steward Charles A. Smith to be honorably discharged the Service on receipt of order at Hdqrs Mil. Div. Pacific (S. O. 80, April 12, A.-G. O.).

PAT DEPARTMENT.—Maj. J. R. Wasson is relieved from temporary duty in the District of the Rio Grande, and, on completion of his present tour of field payments will return to his station at San Antonio, Tex. Maj. G. F. Robinson is relieved from duty at San Antonio, Tex., and assigned to duty in the Dist. of the Rio Grande, with station at Brownsville, Tex. Maj. Robinson will remain temporarily on duty at San Antonio until further orders (S. O. 65, April 2, D. T.).

The following changes in the stations and duties of Paymasters are made: Maj. A. E. Bates from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will report to the Comd'g Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty. Maj. F. S. Dodge from temporary duty in the office of the Paymaster-General, and will report to the Commanding Gen. Dept. of Texas for duty (S. O., April 12, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Leave of absence for 3 months is granted Maj. L. S. Babbitt (S. O., April 10, W. D.).

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending April 10, 1880:

Co. F, 24th Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.

Co. H, 24th Inf., to Fort Duncan, Tex.

Co. I, 9th Inf., to Fort Sidney, Neb.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. F. K. M. Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.; D. C. Howard Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Boise Bks, Idaho T.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—After completing the course of instruction now in progress at Boise Bks, I. T., pursuant to par. 2, of Dept. S. O. 41, 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis will proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., and institute a similar course under the direction of the C. O., and upon completion thereof, Lieut. Landis will proceed to Camp Howard, I. T., and report for duty with his company until further orders (S. O. 49, March 22, D. C.).

Relieved.—2d Lieut. John Pitcher is, at his own request, relieved from duty with the Board of Officers convened in Washington, D. C., by S. O. 221, Oct. 14, 1878, from the War Dept., for the examination of candidates for appointment as Superintendent of National Cemeteries, to take effect May 1, 1880, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O., April 12, W. D.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Vancouver Bks, W. T., will send the following named men of Co. L to join their company at Fort Klamath, Ore., viz.: Privates John F. Long, John Glenney, Frank Weider, and Michael O'Neil (S. O. 48, March 20, D. C.).

Private John Foley, Co. H, was ordered, March 4, to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., from Portland, Ore., on March 29, and report to the A. A. G., Mil. Div. of Pacific, as a witness before a G. C.-M. (S. O. 50, March 23, D. C.).

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. C. F. Roe, Fort Keogh, M. T. (S. O. 37, April 5, D. D.).

Two months, to apply for extension of four months, 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Kingsbury, Fort Keogh, Mont. T. (S. O. 34, April 10, M. D. M.).

Enlisted Men.—Upon the recommendation of the Post Commander, Private Andrew Lazier, Co. G, under charge of desertion, is restored to duty without trial (S. O. 38, April 7, D. D.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and H. K. L. M. Fort Laramie, W. T.; A. B. D. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; C. Fort Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. I. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. P. D. Vroom and 2d Lieut. George W. Baxter, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Fetterman, W. T., April 12 (S. O. 29, April 6, D. P.).

2d Lieut. A. R. Jordan, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 2, S. O. 106, series of 1879, par. 1, S. O. 15, and pars. 8 and 9, S. O. 26, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 30, April 6, D. P.).

Revoked.—Par. 1, S. O. 85, series of 1879, from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte, by which 2d Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav., was relieved from duty as Recorder of the Board of Inquiry, convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., and 1st Lieut. W. B. Brewster, Asst. Surg., detailed in his place, is revoked (S. O. 31, April 8, D. P.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.

• Use Expedition.

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. K. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; H. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; G. L. Fort Washakie, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Hoel S. Bishop and 2d Lieut. William E. Almy are detailed as members G. C.-M. convened at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 113, par. 5, S. O. 114, and par. 1, S. O. 118, series of 1879, and pars. 4 and 5, S. O. 6, and par. 4, S. O. 7, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 31, April 8, D. P.).

Relieved.—Capt. E. M. Hayes is, at his own request, relieved from duty with the Board of Officers convened in Washington, D. C., by S. O. 221, Oct. 14, 1878, from the War Dept., for the examination of candidates for appointment as Superintendents of National Cemeteries, to take effect May 1, 1880, and will then proceed to join his company (S. O., April 12, W. D.).

Rejoin.—Capt. William J. Volkmar will return to the Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, at Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 33, April 9, M. D. M.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Enlisted Men.—1st Sergt. Z. T. Woodall, Co. I, will proceed to join his company (S. O. 41, March 31, D. A.).

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Capt. E. G. Mathey, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 38, April 7, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—Lieut.-Col. Elmer Otis, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., seven days (S. O. 32, April 8, M. D. M.).

Assignment to Company.—Upon the arrival of 1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum at Fort Meade, D. T., with detachment of recruits for that post, he will report for duty with Co. H (S. O. 40, April 9, D. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Joseph Conroy, Co. I, is detailed for duty and instruction at the Fort A. Lincoln Ordnance

Depot, and will report to 1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., Commanding Depot (S. O. 37, April 5, D. D.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. C. D. H. L. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; K. San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.

Change of Station.—Capt. J. D. Stevenson is relieved from duty with his company, and will proceed to Fort Worth, Tex., and relieve Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Q. M., from his duties at that place (S. O. 66, April 3, D. T.).

Detached Service.—The telegraphic instructions, of March 20 and 25, directing Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer to proceed to Galveston, Tex., and thence to San Antonio, Tex., and return, on official business, are confirmed (S. O. 67, April 6, D. T.).

2d Lieut. C. H. Lester will report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service to conduct recruits to the Dept. of Texas (S. O., April 12, W. D.).

Relieved.—Capt. S. B. M. Young is relieved from the further operation of par. 3, S. O. 252, series of 1879, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, and will join his company at the post of San Felipe, Tex. (S. O. 65, April 2, D. T.).

Enlisted Men.—Trumpeter John E. Baker, Co. B, is hereby detailed for duty with the band, 8th Cav. (S. O. 66, April 3, D. T.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; A. G. Fort Stanton, N. M.; B. C. F. H. M. Fort Bayard, N. M.; E. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.; D. K. Fort Lewis, Colo.

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. George Jordan, Co. K, having relinquished the unexpired portion of furlough granted him by Capt. Charles Parker, and reported at Hdqrs Dist. of New Mexico, will report to C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for duty with and to accompany detachment of 9th Cav. recruits now at that post, en route to his company in the field (S. O. 43, April 7, D. N. M.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. E. F. M. Fort Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; C. H. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. L. Fort Stockton, Tex.

† In the field.

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. L. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Proble, Me.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. D. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

G. C.-M. Service.—Major John Mendenhall, Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Lieut. Gilbert P. Cotton, 2d Lieut. David Price, Jr., J. E. Runcie, members, and 1st Lieut. James M. Ingalls, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct., April 19 (S. O. 59, April 15, D. E.).

Transfers.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 33, Feb. 11, 1880, from the War Dept., as relates to 1st Lieut. J. L. Sherman, is revoked, and he is transferred from Bat. G to F, vice 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, hereby transferred from Bat. F to G, to take effect May 1, 1880 (S. O., April 13, W. D.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. G. Fort Brown, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. H. Washington, Arsenal, D. C.; I. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; F. L. Fort Clark, Tex.

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; F. G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Edward C. Knower will proceed to Plattsburg Bks, N. Y., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty (S. O. 58, April 12, D. E.).

1st Lieut. Edward Davis will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and report to his regimental commander (S. O. 59, April 15, D. E.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; C. E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Ore.; G. Fort Cauby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. E. Key West, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major Richard Arnold, A. A. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of East, will proceed to inspect Washington Arsenal, D. C., (Artillery Troops), and Fort McHenry, Md., and all public property thereat. He will also inspect the accounts of disbursing officers stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., and Baltimore, Md. (S. O. 58, April 12, D. E.).

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Fort Randall, D. T.; B. G. Fort Hale, D. T.; D. F. H. K. Fort Meade, D. T.

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Ceur d'Alene, Idaho T.; F. Fort Harney, Ore.; C. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. I. Camp Chicaw, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard Idaho.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Vancouver Bks, W. T., will send Privates John Stevens and James A. Stevens, Band, to their proper station, Fort Ceur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 49, March 22, D. C.).

Private Alonzo Plumb, Co. K, is detailed on extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. as laborer, at Vancouver Depot, W. T., from March 1 (S. O. 51, March 25, D. C.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; C. E. Fort Ellis.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. Frederick Thies, having surrendered the unexpired portion of his leave of absence, will report to the C. O. of Fort A. Lincoln, for duty with such recruits of the 3d Inf. as may be at that post. Upon the opening of navigation on the Missouri River, the C. O. of Fort A. Lincoln will forward these recruits, under charge of Lieut. Thies, to the Hdqrs 3d Inf. at Fort Shaw. On arrival at that post, Lieut. Thies will turn over the recruits to the C. O. 3d Inf., and will then join his company (S. O. 37, April 5, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters, Fort Sanders, W. T.; B. C. E. F. I. Camp on White River, Colo.; H. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William H. Powell, James H. Spencer, 1st Lieut. Joseph Keffe, 2d Lieut. George N. Chase, members, and 1st Lieut. Horace Neide, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Fetterman, W. T., April 12 (S. O. 29, April 6, D. P.).

1st Lieut. Henry Seton, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 2, S. O. 106, series of 1879, par. 1, S. O. 15, and pars. 8 and 9, S. O. 26, c. s., from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 30, April 6, D. P.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Theodore E. True, Adj., is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Sanders, W. T., by par. 1, S. O. 113, series of 1879, and par. 4, S. O. 1,



c. a., from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte. 1st Lieut. Henry Seton is relieved from duty as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 2, S. O. 106, series of 1879; par. 1, S. O. 15, and pars. 8 and 9, S. O. 26, c. a., from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte. 1st Lieut. Rufus P. Brown is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. convened at Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 2, S. O. 106, series of 1879; par. 1, S. O. 15, and pars. 8 and 9, S. O. 26, c. a., from Hdqrs Dept. of Platte (S. O. 30, April 6, D. P.).

**5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.**—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Fort Keogh, M. T.

**Detached Service.**—The C. O. Fort A. Lincoln was ordered, April 9, to relieve 1st Lieut. H. K. Bailey from duty with recruits at that post, and to send him to Fort Keogh with recruits for the 5th Inf. (S. O. 40, April 9, D. D.).

**Enlisted Men.**—Upon the recommendation of his Post Commander, Private William E. West, Co. C, under charge of desertion, is restored to duty without trial (S. O. 40, April 9, D. D.).

**6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.**—Headquarters and C, D, E, I, Fort Buford, D. T.; A, F, G, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.; B, Cantonment on Little Missouri River.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. George B. Walker, now en route to Fort Buford from detached service, will report to the C. O. of Fort A. Lincoln, for temporary duty at that station, until the opening of navigation on the Missouri River. The C. O. of Fort A. Lincoln will then relieve him from duty at that post, and he will proceed to join his company at Fort Buford (S. O. 37, April 5, D. D.).

**7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.**—Headquarters and A, D, G, I, Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, C, E, F, H, K, Camp on White River, Colo.

**G. C.-M. Service.**—Major David H. Brotherton, Capt. Richard Combs, Charles A. Coolidge, 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, F. M. H. Kendrick, 2d Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, Francis Woodbridge, Samuel R. Douglas, J. Espy McCoy, members, and 1st Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Snelling, Minn., April 12 (S. O. 39, April 7, D. D.).

**8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.**—Headquarters and F, H, Angel Island, Cal.; B, K, Benicia Bks, Cal.; C, Fort McDermitt, Nev.; D, Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E, Fort Gaston, Cal.; G, Fort Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks, Cal.; A, Fort Yuma, Cal.

**9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.**—Headquarters and G, H, Fort Omaha, Neb.; A, D, Fort McKinney, W. T.; I, Fort Sidney, Neb.; E, Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; F, K, Camp on Snake River, Colo.

\* At Camp near Fort Lewis, Colo.

**10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.**—Headquarters and A, E, H, K, Fort Wayne, Mich.; F, G, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, I, Fort Brady, Mich.; C, D, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

**11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.**—Headquarters and A, G, I, K, Fort Sully, D. T.; E, Fort Bennett, D. T.; B, C, F, H, Fort Custer, M. T.; D, Fort Lincoln, D. T.

**12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.**—Headquarters and A, Fort Whipple, A. T.; B, K, Fort Verde, A. T.; C, Fort Apache, A. T.; D, Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G, Fort McDowell, A. T.; E, Camp Thomas, A. T.; I, Fort Grant, A. T.; F, Fort Mojave, A. T.; H, Angel Island, Cal.

**Enlisted Men.**—1st Sergt. William H. Gassner, Co. I, now at Prescott, will proceed to join his company (S. O. 41, March 31, D. A.).

Private Charles Cutler, Co. A, 12th Inf., now at Alcatraz Island, Cal., is transferred to Co. C, 4th Art., stationed at that post (S. O., April 14, W. D.).

**13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.**—Headquarters and A, D, H, I, Jackson Barracks, La.; B, G, Mount Vernon, Ala.; C, E, Little Rock Bks, Ark.; F, Newport Bks, Ky.

**Leave of Absence.**—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Mumford, Jackson Bks, La. (S. O. 44, April 13, D. S.).

**14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.**—Headquarters and D, K, F, H, I, K, Fort Douglas, Utah; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; B, C, G, Fort Cameron, U. T.

\* Use Expedition

**15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.**—Headquarters and D, K, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; C, Fort Stanton, N. M.; B, I, Fort Lewis, Colo.; A, G, Fort Bliss, Tex.; H, Fort Marcy, N. M.

\* At Camp on San Juan River, Colo. (an out-post of Fort Wingate, N. M.)

† In the field.

**Change of Station.**—1st Lieut. D. H. Clark will at once relieve 2d Lieut. Charles E. Garst of his duties of A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. Fort Stanton. Lieut. Garst will report to C. O. Fort Stanton for duty with his company (S. O. 43, April 7, D. N. M.).

**Enlisted Men.**—Private John W. Jenkins, Co. A, now with detachment repairing line, is detailed on duty as repairman with Military Telegraph Line, New Mexico Division, vice Norton, deserted, and will report to Lieut. Allen, Acting Signal Officer, at Santa Fe, N. M., for duty (S. O. 42, April 6, D. N. M.).

**Indian Scouts.**—Upon the recommendation of 2d Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th Inf., comdg. Detachment Apache Indian Scouts, the following appointments, to date from March 20, 1880, are made in the Detachment: Jim to be 1st Sergeant; Nachia Charlie and Jack Long to be Sergeants; Wiry, Tusgah, Sonling, Black Sam, and High Tone to be Corporals (S. O. 42, April 6, D. N. M.).

**16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.**—Headqrs. A, C, E, H, Fort Riley, Kas.; B, I, Fort Reno, Ind. T.; K, Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F, G, Fort Wallace, Kas.; D, Fort Gibson, I. T.

\* Use Expedition.

† At Coffeyville, Kas.

**Leave Extended.**—Major Charles A. Webb, fifteen days (S. O. 35, April 12, M. D. M.).

1st Lieut. S. K. Mahon, further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., April 10, W. D.).

**17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.**—Headquarters and B, D, H, I, Fort Yates, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A, F, Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E, K, Fort Pembina, D. T.

**Change of Station.**—Co. A will be relieved from duty at Fort Sisseton, D. T., as soon as the roads shall be in condition for it to move, and will then proceed to Fort Yates and there take station (S. O. 32, April 7, D. D.).

**18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.**—Headquarters and A, B, C, E, F, K, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; G, H, Fort Shaw, M. T.; I, Fort Logan, Mont. T.; D, Fort Ellis, Mont. T.

**19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**—Headquarters and B, D, E, F, H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, C, G, Fort Lyon, C. T.; C, G, I, Fort Dodge, Kas.

\* Use Expedition.

† On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

**Leave Extended.**—1st Lieut. W. M. Williams, Fort Garland, Colo., two days (S. O. 79, April 9, D. M.).

**Enlisted Men.**—Corpl. Fitzroy D. Moncrieff, Co. I, having been discharged from further attendance before the Examining Board, will return to his station at Fort Dodge, Kas. (S. O. 76, April 6, D. M.).

The C. O. of Fort Garland, Colo., will send Private Frederick Gilie, Co. E, to Fort Lyon, Colo., to relieve Private Bernard Daly, Co. E, who will then be sent to his company at Fort Garland (S. O. 79, April 9, D. M.).

**20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.**—Headquarters and B, D, G, I, K, Fort Brown, Tex.; A, San Antonio, Tex.; C, E, F, H, Fort Clark, Tex.

\* In the field.

**Rejoin.**—2d Lieut. G. L. Rousseau will return to his post at the expiration of time covered by certificate dated March 17, 1880—the Medical Director of the Dept. of Texas having reported that he is unable to find in the certificate grounds for the conclusion that Lieut. Rousseau is unable to join his company, or that he is benefiting by his absence therefrom (S. O. 65, April 2, D. T.).

**Enlisted Men.**—Private Michael Powers, having re-enlisted, is assigned to Co. B (S. O. 65, April 2, D. T.).

**21ST INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.**—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, Vancouver Bks, Wash. T.; A, Boise Bks, Idaho T.; I, Fort Harnay, Or.; C, Fort Klamath, Or.; B, D, Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I, Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

**Detached Service.**—Lieut. E. S. Farrow, 21st Inf., will proceed to San Francisco as witness before a Court of Inquiry, and return to Washington, D. C.

**22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.**—Headquarters and D, F, H, I, K, Fort Clark, Tex.; B, C, G, I, Fort McKavett, Tex.; A, Fort Griffin, Tex.; E, Post of San Antonio, Tex.

† In the field.

**Detached Service.**—2d Lieut. A. C. Sharpe is attached to Co. A, and will proceed to Fort Griffin, Tex., and report to the C. O. of that company for duty (S. O. 67, April 6, D. T.).

**Enlisted Men.**—Private Alexander Armstrong, having re-enlisted, is assigned to Co. G (S. O. 65, April 2, D. T.).

**Political Disabilities.**—A bill before Congress, H. R. 4070, removes the political disabilities of W. H. Helon, a soldier of this regiment.

**23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Granville O. Haller.**—Headquarters and B, E, K, Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A, C, D, G, Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I, Fort Reno, I. T.; F, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.

† At Caldwell, Kas.

**Detached Service.**—The journey from Caldwell, Kas., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., made by Capt. T. M. K. Smith, between April 7 and 9, is approved (S. O. 80, April 12, D. M.).

**Leave Extended.**—Lieut. Col. B. I. Dodge, Cantonment on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T., five days (S. O. 78, April 8, D. M.).

**24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.**—Headquarters and A, B, H, Fort Duncan, Tex.; D, E, F, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

\* In the field.

**Leave of Absence.**—Six months, 1st Lieut. John I. Kane (S. O., April 10, W. D.).

**Mounted Service.**—2d Lieut. William Black is announced, from Feb. 29 to March 23, 1880, inclusive, as on duty in the service of the United States requiring him to be mounted (S. O. 67, April 6, D. T.).

**25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.**—Headquarters and E, H, I, Fort Davis, Tex.; B, D, Fort Stockton, Tex.; A, G, K, Fort Concho, Tex.; C, F, Pena, Colo.

† In the field.

**Detached Service.**—1st Lieut. W. I. Sanborn will report to the C. O. Post of San Antonio, Tex., for temporary duty with Co. A, 20th Inf., dating from April 1 (S. O. 67, April 6, D. T.).

**Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 10, 1880.**

Captain Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers—Died April 9, 1880, at Lawrence, Mass.

**Military Academy.**—Based upon Surg. certificate, leave of absence until Sept. 1, 1880, is granted Cadet Strange N. Oragun, 4th Class (S. O., April 13, W. D.).

**National Cemeteries.**—Supt. Charles Oxe, recently appointed, will proceed to and assume charge of the Cold Harbor National Cemetery near Richmond, Va.

**Court of Inquiry.**—The Court of Inquiry, convened at Fort Robinson, Neb., by par. 1, S. O. 80, and par. 5, S. O. 82, series of 1879, will reconvene at Fort Sidney, Neb., on April 14, 1880 (S. O. 31, April 8, D. P.).

**General Service Detachment.**—Privates William Scott, Co. A, and William S. Frazier, Co. K, 6th Cav., are transferred to the General Service Detachment on duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 41, March 31, D. A.).

**Special Inspectors Appointed.**—Major George G. Hunt, 1st Cav., at Fort Colville, W. T., on certain subsistence stores (S. O. 51, March 25, D. C.).

Capt. Henry C. Cook, 3d Inf., at Camp Chelan, W. T., on certain Q. M. stores, camp, and garrison equipage (S. O. 51, March 25, D. C.).

Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cav., on fifteen unassigned cavalry horses, pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. at the San Antonio Depot (S. O. 65, April 2, D. T.).

**General Courts-Martial.**—At Fort Snelling, Minn., April 12. Detail: Ten officers of the 7th Inf.

At Fort Fetterman, W. T., April 12. Detail: Five officers of the 4th Inf., and two of the 3d Cav.

At Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct., April 19. Detail: Six officers of the 1st Art.

**Recruits.**—The Supt. of Mounted Recruiting will send 100 recruits to the 1st and 6th Cav. at Halleck Station, Mariopaville, and Fort Lowell, A. T.

The Supt. General Recruiting will send 100 recruits to the 8th and 12th Inf. at Halleck Station, Fort Yuma, Mariopaville, and Fort Lowell, A. T.

ates, except in any special case sanctioned by the Secretary of War" (G. O. 2, April 10, M. D. A.).

**The President sent the following nominations to the Senate April 9:**

**Corps of Engineers.**—Lieut.-Col. George Thom, to be colonel, vice Simpson, retired; Major Henry L. Abbot, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Thom, promoted; Capt. G. J. Lydecker, to be major, vice Abbot, promoted; 1st Lieut. J. C. Mallory, to be captain, vice Lydecker, promoted; 2d Lieut. W. M. Black, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Mallory, promoted.

**Cavalry.**—Capt. Edward Ball, 2d, to be major 7th, vice Reno, dismissed; 1st Lieut. M. E. O'Brien, 2d, to be captain, vice Ball, promoted; 2d Lt. F. W. Kingsbury, 2d, to be 1st lieutenant, vice O'Brien, promoted; 2d Lieut. H. H. Wright, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Loud, promoted.

**Infantry.**—2d Lieut. Louis Wilhelmi, to be 1st lieutenant, vice Pierce, promoted.

The following are the promotions incident to the death of Capt. Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers: Clinton B. Sears, to be captain; Walter L. Fisk, to be 1st lieutenant.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate April 13:

Second Lieutenant Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry, to be 1st lieutenant by brevet, and 1st Lieutenant (by brevet) Edward S. Farrow to be captain by brevet.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following is an official telegram regarding the recent engagement between Colonel Hatch and Victoria's band of Indians:

SAN ANDREAS, April 8, 1880.

To the Adjutant General:

The Indians were found here in force. Victoria was undoubtedly present, and from the number of Indians, there is not a question but Mesaloras were in the fight. The Indians broke last night, thoroughly whipped. Our losses are Capt. Carroll and seven men wounded. Capt. Carroll has one severe wound, not dangerous. The men are all seriously wounded. Probably fifteen horses and some mules were killed. I move from here to the Mesaloras Agency. I think the punishment the Indians have received will have the effect to bring them to terms. I recognized in one of the Indians killed a Mesalora. I have had counted now forty-one wickups (huts). There are probably many more. The Indians are thoroughly whipped. Capt. Carroll opened the fight and McClellan closed it last night. Carroll has been roughly handled. I go forward to-morrow. There are many small scouting parties out. Carroll is badly wounded, not dangerously. The captured stock is so badly worn out, shall abandon or shoot it. Fighting Indians estimated at upward of two hundred.

**HATCH.**

**AN OFFER TO BRING IN VICTORIA.**—Ex-Apache Agent Ayers makes this interesting statement of the Apache troubles, closing with an economical offer, in a letter to the Santa Fe New Mexican:

"I was formerly agent for the Southern Apaches. I know Victoria and all the Southern Apaches personally. The Government promised them if they would all come in on the reservation, and be good Indians, that they should have Hot Springs for their reservation, where they all wanted to go; and the Government set aside Hot Springs as their permanent reservation, and appropriated forty thousand dollars and built the finest agency in the Territory, and the Indians were happy and contented. As soon as all was well fixed, interested parties made the Government believe it was better to move them to San Carlos, and it employed the military to do it. As soon as the military left San Carlos they all left there and roamed around the country, stealing only enough to live on, till they all got together. Then they gave themselves up to the commanding officer at Fort Wingate, without a gun being fired, and were removed by him to Hot Springs, where they were kept one year, behaving themselves as well as any people could with the same intelligence. Then they were turned over to the Interior Department, and again ordered to San Carlos; and what part did not go to old Mexico, the military again took to San Carlos. Again they left, leaving most of their women and children there, where they are now, the buck Indians, most of them, going to Chihuahua. It will take too much space in your valuable paper to give their full history. I will come to the case in point. Last July I was in Chihuahua, in the town of Casa Grande, where I met from twenty to twenty-five of the Hot Springs Apaches. They told me that they were going to make a raid on Hot Springs, kill and steal all they could, that they could die but once, and that they would all die before they would go to the San Carlos. I told them they would get the worst of it. They said they did not care; the Government had lied and did not do what they promised, and they would live at Hot Springs. I was so impressed that they would make the raid that I wrote to Carl Schurz, the Secretary of the Interior, and also reported the fact to the commanding officer at Camp Thomas, Arizona. Not being in the employ of the Government no attention was paid to my letter or report. Well, they did make the raid, and did just what I reported, and what they said they would do. About three months ago, I saw Loco, the real head-chief of the tribe. He told me they would all come in if I would only insure them that they could live at Hot Springs, and be left there. He said he could send out Indian runners and get them all. They whipped our troops all the time, as the troops had to fight at great disadvantage, and, in fact, the Indians were killed only on paper in most cases. Now, my opinion is that this summer hundreds of people will be killed, and I agree, with the payment of my actual expenses by the Government, to bring in every Apache within from three to four weeks, provided that the Government will let them live at Hot Springs and protect them. The Government is in fault. It makes a treaty or promises, and then breaks them. The Indians in their ignorance go on the war-path without a formal declaration of war, just as nations boasting of the highest civilization do.—JOHN AYERS, Ex-Apache Agent."



## COMPULSORY RETIREMENT AT 62.

We are receiving daily replies to the circular sent out by the officers of the 13th Infantry asking expressions of opinion as to Mr. Butterworth's bill making retirement in the Army compulsory at the age of 62. As we have been requested not to publish names we give only the posts, with the number of officers at each, whose signatures are appended to the letters sent us. We give also a few of the letters, most of which are merely a statement that the officers signing desire the passage of the bill; they represent all ranks, from colonel to second lieutenant.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In response to the letter of the officers 13th Infantry, Jackson Barracks, La., asking that an expression of opinion might be given by Army officers relative to a bill now before Congress to compel all officers to retire from active service at the age of sixty-two, the writer has taken occasion to bring up the subject in conversation with those officers with whom he is thrown in contact, and he has thus far failed to meet a dissenting voice, all being unanimous that it would be one of the best laws for the Army that Congress ever enacted. One and all have expressed a sincere hope that the bill in question will become law, and that the remarks of "One Law for All" on "Compulsory Retirement in the Staff," given in your issue of April 3, may have the weight they deserve.

From one of many who is in favor of retirement by compulsion at sixty-two. \*\*\*

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Feeling that the first and most necessary step for reform in the Army is the passage of the Butterworth Compulsory Retirement bill, and in compliance with the initiation taken by the 13th Infantry, the officers of this garrison respectfully request you to give the Army all the aid consistent with your ideas of the justice of the proposed measure, and in furtherance of the inaugural taken by the 13th Infantry in their circular.

(Signed by eight officers.)  
COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO, March 31, 1880.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: A communication from "Officers 13th Infantry" was received at this post yesterday, urging all officers who advocated the passage of the Compulsory Retirement bill at sixty-two to send their names to your office. The majority of the officers of this garrison are on detached service at San Francisco. The undersigned, who are the only officers remaining at the post, take great pleasure in stating their earnest hope that the bill may pass at an early date.

(Signed by two officers.)

FORT HALLECK, NEV., April 1.

Letters approving of the bill have also been received from thirteen officers at Jackson Barracks, La.; twenty-four at Fort Clark, Tex.; twelve at Fort Adams, R. I.; thirteen at Fort Wayne, Mich.; eight at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala.; four at Fort Ontario, N. Y.; one at Fort Warren, Mass.; six at Fort Wingate, N. M.

## THE WARREN COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Court of Inquiry ordered at the request of Major-General Gouverneur K. Warren, to inquire into the conduct of General Warren during the battle of Five Forks, in Virginia, on April 1, 1865, held a special session on Tuesday, April 13, at Governor's Island. The object of the session was to take the evidence of Bvt. Colonel E. R. Warner, captain 3d U. S. Artillery, who sails in a few days for Europe on a commission from the United States Government to examine into recent improvements in artillery practice. The members of the court—Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, Major-General C. C. Augur, and Brigadier-General John Newton—were present in full uniform. Brevet Colonel L. L. Langdon, major 2d U. S. Artillery, acted as recorder, in place of Major James McMillan, 3d Artillery, relieved on account of sickness. General Warren was present, with his counsel, Mr. Albert Stickney.

The court was convened in January last, but owing to the absence of General Sheridan with General Grant, adjourned to meet at the call of the President. Mr. Stickney explained that the point which it was desired to bring before the court was a fact relating to the authority that General Sheridan claims to have received for the removal of General Warren. This would hereafter be followed by evidence that this authority was given under a misapprehension.

Colonel Warner, on being called to the witness stand, testified that in March and April, 1865, he was attached to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac as Inspector of Artillery and Assistant to the Chief of Artillery. On the morning of the battle of Five Forks he was sent from the headquarters of General Grant and General Meade with instructions to ascertain the position of the Fifth Corps. After going about five miles he found General Warren's headquarters. He saw Col. Locke, Adjutant-General, and General Wainwright, Chief of Artillery. General Warren was not there; witness was informed that the General was with the main body of his corps, that had been detained by having to halt to repair a bridge. Upon returning to headquarters Colonel Warner made his report to General Rawlins; General Grant, General Meade, and the headquarters officers were standing around the camp fire; General Grant heard the conversation, and appeared to be dissatisfied with the position of General Warren's corps; he said, "I wanted to relieve General Warren some time ago, but retained him in command at the solicitation of General Meade; now I am sorry I did so." The witness continued: Just then an officer—I think it was either Gen. Babcock or Gen. Porter—was about leaving with despatches to General Sheridan;

General Grant turned to the messenger and said: "Tell General Sheridan that if he has any occasion to relieve General Warren not to hesitate to do so."

This closed the testimony of the witness. Although it was brief it is considered of importance, as bearing on subsequent events. The court then adjourned to meet at the call of the President. The next meeting will probably not be held until about the first of next month, as word has been received from Army Headquarters that the maps to be used by the court will not be completed until the latter part of this month.

## SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

LIEUT. F. H. HARRINGTON, U. S. Marine Corps, assisted by some of the marine and naval officers stationed at Norfolk, has raised a fund and purchased suitable marble slabs to mark the grave of Capt. Richard T. Renshaw, U. S. N., who died in indigent circumstances in Portsmouth, Va., last year.

THE House Military Committee has agreed to recommend the following gentlemen for superintendents of the National Soldiers' Homes: Gen. William B. Franklin, of Connecticut, vice Gen. B. F. Butler; Gen. Charles Roberts, of Maine, vice Frederick Smythe; Gen. M. T. McMahon, of New York, vice Gen. J. H. Martindale; Major D. C. Fulton, of Wisconsin, vice E. B. Walcott; Gen. J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, vice Thos. O. Osborne, and Judge Joel Parker, of New Jersey, vice H. G. Stebbins. Gen. McClellan's name was withdrawn, as his acceptance of the position would involve his resignation as Governor of New Jersey.

THE "Indiana Asbury University" has issued in pamphlet form an account of its progress from 1837 to 1879, with a list of its presidents and other officers, professors, etc., during that period. The course is very thorough, and special attention is given to military science and tactics. This branch was developed thoroughly under Capt. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., who has lately been replaced at the academy by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Artillery.

THE annual meeting of the New Jersey association of officers of the late war was held at Trenton, April 9, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Colonel William E. Potter, of Cumberland, president; Vice-Presidents—Gen. W. J. Sewell, Col. Curtis, C. C. Snyder, Dr. J. J. Laye, Gen. Joseph B. Plume, and Maj. Benjamin S. Gregory; Secretary—Gen. E. L. Campbell; Treasurer—W. W. L. Phillips; Executive Committee—Col. William R. Murphy, Gen. W. S. Stryker, and Gen. J. A. Fay, Jr.

A DESPATCH from Galveston, Texas, states that William Steadman recently committed suicide at Marshall, by blowing his brains out, leaving letters behind him to the effect that the act was caused by his rejection for entrance at West Point about two years ago.

THE suit of James A. Whalen against Gen. Phil. Sheridan has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court on Judge Blatchford's writ. The plaintiff's claim is for \$420,000, the alleged value of the personal property on the large Kilons Plantation in Louisiana. Ex-Judge C. C. Eagan, Scott Lord, and Gen. Benjamin F. Butler are the counsel retained by Mr. Whalen to argue his case.

THE widow of J. E. B. Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader, has been elected principal of the Virginia Female Institute at Staunton.

THE remains of the late Gen. Jefferson C. Davis are to be finally interred in Crown Hill, Indianapolis, near the grave of Senator Morton, and his widow intends to erect a suitable monument over them.

THE King of Siam expects to extend his tour to the United States. He will probably reach here about the 10th of July, and will go South as far as Richmond and West as far as Chicago.

IT is said that when Gen. Grant took the train at Morgan City for New Orleans a crowd of colored people pressed up to the car platform, and an old gray-headed man shouted: "Gin'l, don't you recollect me?" Grant shook his head. "Why, Gin'l, I 'so Alick, de boy dat rode de dun horse in de Army," Grant said, "No," but reflecting a few moments, remarked without a smile, "But I think I recollect the dun horse."

ADMIRAL GORE JONES, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indian station, when presiding at a meeting at the Bomby Sailors' Home, stated that in his opinion the loss of the *Vingoria* was due to her not having an English shipwright carpenter on board. Such a man, he said, would probably have discovered and stopped the leak. At any rate, he would have constructed a raft which might have saved every soul. He was astonished that a first-class mail company should allow their ships to carry only Chinese carpenters speaking imperfect English.

Broad Arrow evidently does not love the grandson of our Commodore Stewart. In its issue for March 20 it says: "At the time of going to press two causes of depression were approaching our western coasts from the Atlantic, namely, Mr. Parnell and a hurricane."

A COLUMBUS, Ohio, letter to the Cincinnati Commercial relates the following entertaining story on the alleged authority of a Republican ex-Congressman of the State, who says that Gen. Grant told him just before his first nomination for the Presidency: "When I was a boy," said Grant, "living in Georgetown, my mother ran out of butter one morning, and needing some before it could be had at the store, she sent over to the next door neighbor's to borrow some. Well, I was just as well acquainted there as I was at home almost, and opened the door and went in without knocking, and just as I went in one of the folks, the old gentleman, I believe, was reading a letter from a son who was in West Point. Well, I didn't want to disturb them while they were reading the letter, and stood there and

heard what was read. Well, the son said in this letter that he had been found—that is, he had failed to pass examination, and he would have to come home, and he had sent the letter one mail ahead, so that the surprise at his return might not be so great. Well, when they got through, I borrowed the butter and took it home, and then rushed down to Thomas L. Hamar's office—he was our Congressman then—and I asked him if he wouldn't send me to West Point. He told me that he couldn't send me until this other boy got through, and that wouldn't be for three years yet. 'But, Hamar,' said I, 'suppose this boy should fail to pass examination, and should be sent home, will you send me then?' Well, Uly,' said he, 'I guess if he can't pass there'd be no use of you trying it.' 'But I want you to promise that you will send me,' said I. 'All right,' said he; 'if he can't get through I promise to let you try it.' 'Well, during the day Hamar heard about the other fellow, and the next day I went and asked if he had heard the news. He said he had, and after laughing at me for the way I had got him to make the promise, he said it was all right, I should go. Well, I went, and because my mother happened to be out of butter has made me General of the Army of the United States, and I don't know, after all, but what it may make me President.'"

OUR correspondent at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, writes us as follows: "Columbus Barracks will henceforth have a real A. Q. M., Captain Atwood, who will take charge of his department in a few days. The expenditure at this depot for transportation of recruits is considerable during the course of a year; at times a single batch of recruits, upon leaving, requiring the payment of \$5,000 or more for railroad fare.... The Pioneer Association of the Northwest Territory recently held the 92d anniversary of the first permanent settlement in Ohio by Americans, in the Barracks' Hall, which was placed at their disposition by Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson. A chilly day prevented a very numerous attendance, though Mr. Latimer, a little past 99 years of age, and for 70 years a resident of this county, was present. He is probably the oldest person who ever entered a recruiting building in this country, and he attracted a good deal of attention. Among the relics exhibited was the commission of Colonel Anderson's grandfather as captain in the Continental Army, it being signed by John Hancock as President of the Continental Congress; also the commission, as brigadier-general, of Colonel Anderson's grandfather, on his mother's side, Governor McArthur, in the war of 1812, signed by James Monroe and James Madison, together with the sword worn by Gen. McArthur during that war, and worn by Col. Anderson during the late Civil war.... On the evening of April 9, Gen. Joe Geiger, the funny man of Ohio, delivered to the garrison his humorous lecture on "Snapping Turtles." He was introduced by a few remarks from the commanding officer, in which he briefly reviewed the brilliant campaigns of Gen. Geiger's troops—on water melon patches. The audience consisted of 150 ladies, officers, and enlisted men, and was kept busy applauding the speaker. Governor Foster and his Adjutant-General (Gibson) favored us with their presence on this occasion.... A base ball club has been organized in the garrison, and the members have commenced practice.... The laying of sewer pipes from every building in this garrison has necessitated the turning out of the whole command on fatigue, to exercise the pick and shovel. Some of the trenches are nine feet deep. Imagine the disgust of the permanent companies, who usually have no other duties to perform than guard and one hour's drill daily. The work is expected to last several weeks yet.... The ladies of the garrison intend to soon give a leap year party in the Barracks' Hall, to assert their quadrennial rights."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader: "My father is an Irishman. My mother is an Englishwoman. I was born on board of a Dutch brig, sailing under the French flag, on Flemish waters. What is my country?" The Leader advises him to settle the matter by getting naturalized.

WE noted last week that the suit of ex-Lieut. Wetmore against Admiral Porter had been decided in the latter's favor. Judge Cox decided that there was no legal duress exercised by Porter in requiring Wetmore to pay over to his divorced wife and her daughter the sums stated in the declaration. The plaintiff submitted to a non-suit. This will allow him to bring another suit, and Mr. Merriek, the defendant's counsel, announced that if such suit was brought he would plead the Statute of Limitations. Wetmore, it is understood, will sue in New York, where he resides. The ruling of the court was based on the assumption that Admiral Porter did not procure the appointment of Wetmore and had no control of the latter in the character of superior officer. Counsel for the plaintiff maintain that the Board of Inspectors, of which Wetmore was Recorder, was controlled by Admiral Porter, who was its President, and also make much of a letter from Admiral Porter to Lieut. Wetmore, of which the following is a copy:

DEAR SIR: The Secretary has sent me an appointment for you at \$5.50 per day, but I can't tell you what it is or where your duty is to be until after my confirmation. It would never do to get out, and will only last until you get a good place somewhere else. Your pay will commence Dec. 31. Am sorry I could not get it put back. Now don't fidget or over mention to any one that you have any appointment under Government, and keep away from staff people. Your duty will leave you at liberty to go where you please, except at certain times; more than that I can't tell, except that you are under my immediate orders. If this was to get out just now it would get into the papers and be made a handle of; but it is a sure subsistence for you until I can arrange for something permanent. Yours in haste. THE ADMIRAL.

The original of the above letter was offered by counsel for the plaintiff as evidence in rebuttal, but ruled out.



The following officers were reported in New York city during the past week: Generals O. C. Augur and G. K. Warren, U. S. Army; Col. E. R. Warner, U. S. Army; Lieut. S. P. Cotton, 1st U. S. Artillery; Lieut. Horace B. Sarson, 2d U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Harry Reade, 25th U. S. Infantry; Paymaster G. C. Goodloe, U. S. Marine Corps; Rear-Admiral C. S. Boggs, U. S. Navy; Maj. D. P. Hancock, 2d U. S. Infantry; Capt. F. E. Taylor, 1st U. S. Artillery.

COMMODORE EARL ENGLISH, and Chief Constructor John W. Easby, U. S. Navy, arrived at Norfolk, Va., April 8, on a tour of inspection. The usual honors were paid on arrival. After a critical inspection they returned to Washington.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will hold its 14th Annual Session at the "National Soldiers' Home," Dayton, Ohio, commencing June 8, 1880. Ample accommodations will be provided for visitors and others.

MAJOR F. S. DODGE, U. S. Army, late of 9th U. S. Cavalry fame, having been thoroughly initiated in the duties of a paymaster, in the Paymaster General's office, has been assigned to duty in Texas.

HOSPITAL STEWARD EATON A. EDWARDS, for many years on duty in the Army Attending Surgeon's office, in New York city, and now on duty on the Pacific coast, has been ordered before a Board at San Francisco for examination for a commission.

GENERAL O. B. WILCOX, Commanding Department of Arizona, and his daughter, have been paying a visit to Camp Verde. They have returned to Prescott.

GENERAL JOHN M. BRANNAN, U. S. Army, at present in New York on leave, expects to return to Fort Trumbull, Conn., in the course of a few days. We understand his health has much improved.

An officer of the Army writes us as follows concerning General Hinks and his management of the Milwaukee Soldiers' Home: "On Thursday last General E. W. Hinks, U. S. Army, Commandant of the Home, returned from a brief trip to Washington, whither he had been summoned to answer to certain allegations made by a subordinate affecting the general's integrity in his management of fiscal affairs, as well as certain other charges, somewhat indefinitely preferred by Congressman Deuster, of tyrannical and arbitrary conduct towards the veterans under his command. That General Hinks returned, utterly and triumphantly acquitted by the Board of the first charge none who have ever known him can doubt. Officially and personally his integrity is as clear as the noonday sun, and the allegations of a meddlesome and insubordinate assistant were pronounced by the examiners merest trash. That the allegations of Mr. Deuster were equally unfounded no better proof would be required than the overwhelming and spontaneous reception by the very men of whom he was accused of having abused. They welcomed him with a thundering salute from the guns, with arches of evergreens, and decorations in the main buildings, with a congratulatory address signed by every man who could handle a pen, and by hearty and ringing cheers; and it is safe to say that the enthusiasm at the Home was eagerly reflected in Milwaukee, where the general has for years past been most deservedly popular. The position of Commandant of the Northwestern Branch of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers is neither a sinecure nor is it desirable. Gen. Hinks has worked most faithfully in bringing the institution to its present state of completion. The last buildings are now finished, the extensive grounds are in beautiful order, and when he retires, as he hopes to do next October, he will leave a monument to his efficiency in the suburbs of our city that will only be eclipsed by that which his sterling worth has built up for him in the hearts of our people."

On Thursday afternoon, April 15, Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. Army, who has charge of rifle practice matters, at Gen. Hancock's Headquarters, and is also a director of the National Rifle Association, read an interesting paper on "Military Rifles and Rifle Firing; Marksmanship an Element of National Strength," before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island. The meeting was largely attended, and the important subject received full justice at the hands of the author of the paper. The paper, in full, will appear in due season in the Journal of the Institution.

OFFICERS registered at the War Department for the week ending April 15, 1880: Lieut. J. R. Totten, 4th Art.; Lieut. Col. H. A. Allen, retired; Capt. E. M. Coates, 4th Inf.; Capt. John C. White, 1st Art.; Lieut. Swift, Adjutant, 5th Cav.; Lieut. A. L. Morton, 5th Art.

MR. ALOYSIUS J. KANE, formerly an officer of our Navy, and brother of Chaplain Kane, writes us that he has become the editor and sole proprietor of Colburn's *United Service Magazine*, one of the oldest and best known of the English service periodicals. He proposes to restore the magazine to the high standard it formerly attained, as the first military magazine in Europe, as well as the oldest.

GEN. CARR spoke at a Tucson railroad banquet on March 20th, to the toast, "The Army of the United States is the safeguard of the Republic."

GEN. NELSON A. MILES was in Boston on Wednesday, and was to visit his home in Worcester.

The death is announced of the oldest commissioned officer in the English navy—Admiral Philip Westphal, at the age of 98. He entered the navy in 1794.

THE St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, of April 11, says: "Dr. G. Perin, U. S. A., the new Medical Director of the Military Department of Dakota, arrived at the Metropolitan yesterday."

THE funeral service of the late Col. W. J. Sloan, in St. Paul, were of an impressive character. The 7th Infantry furnished a military escort of four companies.

THE *Dakota Herald* says: "Capt. Dougherty, special military agent at Crow Creek and principal witness for the Government in the Livingston cases, has gone back to the Agency, but will return to Yankton in a few days. Mrs. Dougherty, who has been visiting with friends here, will remain a few days longer."

A WASHINGTON dispatch to the *Boston Herald* claims that Gen. Butler is bitterly disappointed at his defeat for re-election as one of the Board of Managers for the National Home for Disabled Volunteers. It says: "Butler would rather have been defeated for the governorship again than have lost this office, which, although it carries no salary, is one of the most desirable official positions in the United States. It puts the one who holds it in close official association with the President and the Chief Justice of the United States, and may be made the source of large political power."

THE funeral of the late Rear-Admiral Henry Knox Thatcher took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in Boston, on Thursday last week. The Society of the Cincinnati, the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Loyal Legion and the Genealogical Society all had members there, besides their representatives among the pall-bearers, and there were many naval officers present. The pall-bearers were the following: Admiral J. S. Greene, Admiral Preble, Commodore Ellison and Commodore Ransom.

THE regular annual meeting of the Army and Navy Club, New York City, took place at its rooms, No. 28 West 30th street, Tuesday evening, April 13, at which the list of managers was revised, and the Board now consists of fifteen members, viz: Class of 1881, General Lloyd Aspinwall, Col. Edward Gebhard, Col. Charles Treichel, Col. W. P. C. Treichel and Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, U. S. N. Class of 1882, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr., Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. F. J. Herron and Major Wm. Dickinson. Class of 1883, Gen. James McQuade, Mr. John Bryan, Mr. William R. Garrison, Capt. John S. Wharton, U. S. Army, and Capt. Thomas C. Miles. After the usual business had been transacted the club adjourned, and the Board of Managers reconvened and elected the following officers: President, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall; Vice-President, General George H. Sharpe; Secretary, Major William Dickinson, and Treasurer, Col. Charles Treichel.

MR. D. W. C. LUGENBEEL writes to the *Chicago Times* to contradict a statement that the mother of Mrs. Christiancy, wife of the Senator, is a sister of his brother, Col. Lugenebel. He says: "Mrs. Christiancy's mother, Mrs. Lugenebel, is a cousin by marriage and not a sister. Mrs. Christiancy is a second cousin of ours instead of a niece."

THE Binghamton, N. Y., *Republican*, of April 14, says: "General Joseph J. Bartlett, who arrived in San Francisco a few days ago, will probably remain there some time to recruit his health, which has become considerably shattered by overwork and hardships in the Samoan campaigns. He has begun an action against Captain Ralph Chandler, of the United States man-of-war *Lackawanna*, for \$10,000 damages, for arresting him while in the discharge of his duties as Commander-in-Chief of his King's Army. The arrest was made by request of United States Consul Dawson."

LIEUTENANT WM. A. SIMPSON, 2d Artillery, and wife, are at the Riggs House, Washington.

ARRIVALS at the Ebbitt House for the week ending April 15, 1880: Army—Gen. N. A. Miles, Lieut. D. A. Lyle, Capt. J. C. White, Lieut. E. Swift, Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, 3d Cav.; Lieut. H. Rowan. Navy—Admiral R. H. Wyman, Midshipman J. E. Craven, Lieut. Commander A. H. Wright, Dr. C. W. Deane, Lieut. J. W. Carlin, Master C. P. Rees, Capt. R. B. Lowry, Commander F. V. McNair, Engineer C. Brown, Master J. B. Murdock, Lieut. E. H. Gheen, Paymaster J. C. Sullivan, Professor L. F. Frud'homme.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. *Graphic* tells this story of Gen. Scott's visit to one of the Grammar schools in New York in 1861: "He was in full regimentals, and sat in an arm-chair a little to the right of the centre of the stage—a very grand, large man, with snowy hair and whiskers. He gave the most flattering, the most rapid attention to the reading of every composition, to all the singing, declamation—every exhibition of skill, however perfectly or imperfectly done. After the exercises [the president of our local board of school officers approached the general's chair and said something to him. We knew he was asked to make a 'few remarks,' and wondered if he would consent. To our great delight there were evident signs of compliance; the old hero commenced to rise. One of the school officers approaching his chair on the opposite side offered to assist him. He declined assistance, but when the gentleman persisted and made an attempt to take hold of his arm, General Scott impatiently and imperatively put him aside. Those near the platform heard him say, 'I need no assistance—no assistance—only give me a little time.' The process of getting straightened up on the part of the general was very slow, but not a jerky or a trembling one, and suggested rather a rheumatic infirmity than the stiffness of age, though he must have been over seventy. How immensely tall he seemed as he stretched his majestic figure higher and higher until he towered half a foot or more above the men around him! Then he was introduced to the children, and the tumultuous applause of hundreds of small hands greeted him from every part of the immense hall. The applause continued until the principal touched the bell. The general waited until the silence was perfect and then he said in a clear, ringing voice, 'Youths and maidens, and for over a half-hour he held forth in a majestic simplicity of style never to be forgotten by any boy or girl who heard him, though there was nothing very remarkable or very original about anything he said. He praised and encouraged the pupils and aroused them to new effort. He compared their educational advantages to those of other lands and with those of this country fifty years ago. It was, in short, the prince of what children call 'goody speeches.'"

In 1853 four gentlemen entered their sons at boarding school at Cokesbury, S. C. They had been for years intimate friends and clergymen in the Methodist Church. These boys remained at this school, room mates and classmates, for two years, and entered Wofford College, standing relatively first, second, third, and fourth in a large class. They remained at this institution four years, were room-mates all the time,

graduating relatively first, second, third, and fourth. They then entered a law office at Spartanburg and studied law under the same Chancellor. The war broke out, and at the call for troops they all entered Jenkins's rifle regiment from South Carolina, and were messmates in the same company. Being near the same height, they stood together as comrades in battle in this regiment. At the second battle of Manassas, August, 1864, a shell from the enemy's battery fell in the ranks of this company, killed these four boys and none other in the company. They are buried on the battle-field and sleep together in the same grave. Their names were Capers, McSwain, Smith, and Duncan, and they were the sons of Bishop Capers, Rev. Dr. McSwain and Smith, of South Carolina, and Rev. Mr. Duncan, of Virginia, the last being a brother of Rev. Dr. Duncan, of Randolph Macon College. The grave is marked by a granite cross and inclosed with an iron railing.—*N. Y. World*.

PETITIONS asking that the widow of Capt. F. H. Baker, U. S. Navy, may receive a pension of \$50 per month have been extensively signed in Norfolk.

In a recent speech made at a public dinner the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-chief of the British army, said, referring to the elections: "We are indeed just now the most placid element in the country, for the army knows no politics; and depend upon it, as long as the army maintains that position there is no danger in it. For my part, I confess that the moment the army became political I would rather have no army at all. Those are my sentiments, and I believe the sentiments of my profession." Our sentiments exactly.

A STONE cross has been erected on the spot where the Prince Imperial of France lost his life, by Her Majesty's command. The cross bears the following inscription: "This cross is erected by Queen Victoria in affectionate remembrance of Prince Napoleon Eugene Louis Joseph, Prince Imperial, to mark the spot where, while assisting in a reconnaissance with the British troops, on the 1st June, 1879, he was attacked by a party of Zulus, and fell with his face to the foe."

An electioneering anecdote is given by the *London Daily News* of the gallant Earl of Dundonald. He stood for Honiton, and announced that he "would not bribe." Few voted for him, and he was not elected. But when the contest was over he sent for the few who had voted for him, praised their integrity, and presented them with twice as much as the usual bribe in such cases. Not long after the seat was again vacant. Cochrane stood again, and repeated that he would not give bribes. This, however, now proved no deterrent, and the candidate was placed triumphantly at the head of the poll. When all was over there was a general expectation of double pay all round. But the newly-elected member calmly explained that he had rewarded the faithful few who stood by him when he was unpopular, but that the "chosen favorite had only to congratulate his constituents on their common success."

THE *London Telegraph* of March 23 says: "Yesterday was the eighty-third birthday of the venerable German Emperor, the Doyen of the world's reigning monarchs, and the object of an even more enthusiastic hero-worship throughout the Fatherland than that formerly accorded to his redoubtable ancestor, Frederic the Great. Upright, ruddy-cheeked, vigorous, and sprightly, this imperial patriarch has outlived all the friends of his youth. He rises early every morning, is indefatigable in the transaction of State and military business, eats with undiminished appetite, and inspects his favorite regiments periodically on horseback or on foot, sitting firmly in his saddle for hours at a stretch, or striding briskly along the front of a far-reaching line of troops paraded in the Schloss-Platz of Potsdam."

THE NATIONAL MILITIA BILL.—Its object is to secure uniformity, so far as it can be obtained, in dress, arms, and tactics, and to provide for prompt mobilization and more efficient service. It stands to reason that half a score of military systems, differing in important particulars, would present disadvantages which uniformity throughout would obviate at once, and the purpose of the bill is to approximate all these systems to one model, namely that of the Regular Army. In exchange for such conformity of government on the part of the States, the United States agrees to furnish the arms, ammunition, rations, camp equipage, etc., to each State and Territory, at the rate of 700 for each Congressman and delegate. The sole objectionable feature is lodged in section 19 of the bill, which authorizes the President to order the whole or part of the militia of any State or Territory into the service of the United States for a period not exceeding twelve months, and "to issue his orders for that purpose to such officers of the active militia as he may think proper." This last clause is an abridgement of the rights of the Governor, who, as Commander-in-chief of the State troops, is clearly the proper authority through whom the President's orders are to be issued, and who is therefore rightly the proper person to designate the officers of the active militia whom he thinks proper. The surrender of the gubernatorial right under such circumstances is far too serious a matter to be lightly dealt with. With this exception, however, the bill seems to be eminently fitted for the reorganization of the State troops upon a sound and effective basis.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

A LONDON despatch of April 12 says: Grave apprehensions are felt for the safety of the British training-ship *Atalanta*, which is now seventy-three days out from Bermuda. Had she put into the Azores, as was thought probable, the news should have been received by this time. Orders have been sent to Gibraltar directing the storeship *Wye* to call at the Azores on her way home for possible tidings of the missing vessel. The *Atalanta* has 11 officers and more than 300 young seamen on board. She is a sister vessel of the *Eurydice*, which foundered off the Isle of Wight in the spring of 1878, having on board 325 officers and men, of whom 270 were young seamen in training. The *Atalanta* had water for sixty days. The Channel fleet have been ordered to search for her in Bantry Bay.



## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*  
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk.*  
 DAVID D. PORTER, *Admiral of the Navy.*  
 STEPHEN C. ROWAN, *Vice-Admiral of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE—Commodore William N. Jeffers, *chief*;  
 Commander Alex. H. McCormick, *assistant.*

Chiefs of Bureaus, with relative rank of Commodore.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore Earl English, *chief*; Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, *assistant.*  
 BUREAU OF NAVIGATION—Commodore William B. Whiting, *chief.*

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Richard L. Law, *chief*; Commander George C. Remey, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Philip S. Wales, *chief*; Surgeon Adrian Hudson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—Paymaster-General George F. Cutler, *chief*; Paymaster Chas. P. Thompson, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING—Engineer-in-Chief William H. Shock, *chief*; Chief Engineer Henry W. Fitch, *assistant.*

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Naval Constructor John W. Easby, *chief.*

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL—Captain William B. Remey, *Marine Corps, Acting J. A. G.*

SIGNAL OFFICE—Commodore Clark H. Wells, *chief*; Lieutenant Edward W. Very, *assistant.*

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE—Captain Samuel R. Franklin, *superintendent*; Commander Allen V. Reed, *assistant.*

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, *sup't.*

NAVAL ARLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Commodore D. McN. Fairfax.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

## FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Andrew Bryson.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral John C. Howell.

PACIFIC STATION—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.

COMMANDANTS NAVY-YARDS AND STATIONS.

Commodore John C. Beaumont, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commodore George M. Hanson, Boston, Mass.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.

Commodore Peirce Crosby, League Island, Penn.

Commodore John C. Fobiger, Washington, D. C.

Commodore Aaron K. Hughes, Norfolk, Va.

Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Mare Island.

Commodore Edward Simpson, Naval Station, New London, Ct.

Commodore Thomas Pattison, Naval Station, Port Royal, S. C.

## COMMANDANT MARINE CORPS.

Colonel Commandant, Charles G. McCawley.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

## WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

\* *Iron clads*; a. s., Asiatic station; e. s., European station; n. s., North Atlantic station; p. s., Pacific station; s. a. s., South Atlantic station; s. s., special service. The iron-clad *Ajax*, Comdr. H. B. Seeley, *captain*, Lieut. Jos. Warthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Mahopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Gulf of Dulce, Isthmus of Panama.

ALARM (s. s.), Lieut. R. M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA (p. s.), Capt. George Brown.

At Callao, March 4.

ALERT, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington.

Arrived at Yokohama on Dec. 31 from Kobe.

ALLIANCE (e. s.), Commander A. R. Yates. At

Norfolk Navy-yard, where she has just come out of the dry dock.

The promenade concert given by the officers of the *Alliance*, took place at the hall over the entrance gate at the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon, and it was largely attended by the ladies of the two cities and the officers of the station. The hall was very tastefully arranged and dressed with flags and bunting, and the music was especially fine. The affair was much enjoyed by all who were in attendance. The *Alliance* will sail in a few days for the European Squadron.—*Norfolk Virginian*, April 14.

ASHULOT (a. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. At

Shanghai. Repairs to be completed about April 1.

COLORADO, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving Ship,

New York.

CONSTELLATION, Commander Edward E. Potter. En

route to Galway, Ireland.

CONSTITUTION (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton.

Arrived at Hampton Roads April 2, from Aspinwall, via

Havana.

ENTERPRISE (e. s.), Comdr. Thos. O. Selfridge.

Left Gibraltar, March 29, for Tangier, Morocco, and

Hampton Roads.

FORTUNE (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Receiving Ship,

Norfolk.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving

Ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New

York.

JAMESTOWN (s. s.), Comdr. Lester A. Beardalee.

Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE (n. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Picking.

At Bocas Del Toro, March 29.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of Bocas Del Toro, Chiriqui, Colombia, March 17, writes the extremely meagre results of his laborious attempts to pump Commander Picking. He claims to have taken the trouble to charter a sloop to carry him up from Aspinwall, and he had a rough and somewhat adventurous passage of three and a half days. He adds: "Beating our way up the channel, among the many islands strewed around, we reached what may be called the central portion of the lagoon early in the afternoon, and sighted the *Kearsarge*, whose immense hulk showed imposingly from her present anchorage off Bungy Point, a mile to the southwest of the village of Bocas Del Toro. The Caribbean hoisted the American flag and bore down on the great ship." Having successfully boarded the ship, the correspondent tried in many ways unsuccessfully to get information out of Commander Picking, but at last made these points: "We have been occupied in surveying the harbor for the purpose of correcting existing charts. It was well surveyed in 1839 by Capt. Barnett, of the British navy. I find his charts very correct as to outline, but the formation here being coral the depths of water are subject to alteration, and I find that in some instances they are not so deep as appears by Barnett's survey. We have been at work over a large portion of the Lagoon. The Provision Island

Channel has been surveyed, and we intend surveying that known as Boca Del Drago. We have been three or four weeks now engaged surveying the Provision Island Channel, and I shouldn't think it would take more than six weeks or two months more to complete the work at Drago Channel."

LAOKAWANNA (p. s.), Capt. James N. Gillis. San Francisco.

Detained at Mare Island on account of Court-martial in progress. The case of Surgeon Matthews will be closed about April 20, and that of Master B. F. Rinehart will be taken up.

MARION (n. s. a.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Montevideo.

MICHIGAN (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward. Erie, Pa.

Navigation having opened, will soon proceed on a cruise on the lakes.

MINNESOTA, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice Ship. Wintering at New London.

MONSIEUR (a. s.), Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner. Shanghai.

MONTAUK\*, Lieut. George M. Book. Washing-

ton, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, Commo. Thos. Pattison. Store

Ship, Port Royal.

NIPISIC, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker.

Left her anchorage at Norfolk for the Mediterranean at 5 o'clock P. M. on March 31.

ONWARD (p. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. M. Gardner.

Store Ship, Callao, Peru.

PALOS (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Jas. G. Green. Winter-

ing at Tientsin.

PASSAIO\*, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving Ship,

Washington.

PAWNEE (n. s. a.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital Ship, Port

Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA (f. s. p. s.), Capt. K. Randolph Breese.

On the way from Panama to San Francisco. Will arrive

about middle or latter part of May.

PORTSMOUTH, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield.

Training Ship. At Washington, under repairs.

POWATAN (n. s. a.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. At

Norfolk.

QUINNEBAUG (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar.

At Leghorn, repairing.

When repairs are completed, to visit Tangier, Cassablanca,

Masagati, Saffi, and Magador on the coast of Africa; thence

to make usual summer cruise, touching at ports in Belgium,

Germany, Denmark, and Norway, and returning to South-

ampton for instructions.

RICHMOND (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham.

At Hong Kong, Feb. 6.

RIO BRAVO (s. s. Brownsville, Texas), Lieut.-Comdr.

Chas. F. Schmitz.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Robley D. Evans. Training Ship.

Passed out of Cape Henry April 10 bound for New York,

where she arrived on the 14th, three and a half days from

Fortress Monroe.

SHENANDOAH (f. s. a. s. a.) Capt. Robt. F. R. Lewis.

Montevideo, March 1.

ST. LOUIS, Captain Joseph P. Fyffe. Receiving Ship,

League Island.

ST. MARY'S, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School Ship.

SWATARA, Commander W. T. Sampson.

Cable despatches have reported her arrival at Port Said,

on the way to the Asiatic Station.

TALLAPOOSA (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie.

Lieut. D. G. McRitchie, in a telegram to the Secretary of

the Navy, dated at Vineyard Haven, April 13, reports that

during the night previous the *Tallapoosa* collided with the

scholar *Dreadnought*. The *Tallapoosa's* stern was split and

some other damage sustained, which would require her de-

tention a few days at Vineyard Haven. She arrived at New

London on April 15, on way to New York.

TIENDEBROGA (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell.

In the East Indies, on the way to Corea, Japan, and San

Francisco. Left Singapore, Feb. 23, for Borneo, and ex-

pected to reach Japan by the middle or last of May.

TENNESSEE (f. s. n. s. a.), Capt. D. B. Harmony.

Expected to sail April 20 from Norfolk for the Spanish Main,

and will convey to that quarter the Hon. Ernest Dickman,

Minister to Bogota, who has been on a visit to the United

States.

TRENTON (f. s. e. s.), Captain W. W. Queen.

Villefranche, March 30.

TUSCARORA (s. s.), Comdr. John W. Philip.

Arrived at San Diego, Cal., April 9, on the way to San

Francisco, to land nine men picked up on beach 300 miles

South in destitute condition.

VANDALIA (n. s. a.), Comdr. Richard W. Meade.

New York. Is under repairs. Will probably be ready

about May 1.

WABASH, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving Ship,

Boston.

WACUSSETT (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Monte-

video, Dec. 31.

WYANDOTTE\*, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Wash-

ington.

WYOMING (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey.

Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, March 16.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Powhatan* counts her anchorages at Norfolk since 1872 by years, and is spoken of as likely to appear in the new map of that city now being made.

The Government of Uruguay has (the London *Standard* says), at the request of Her Majesty's Government, consented to the establishment at Monte Video of a depot for naval stores for the use of British ships-of-war.

A WASHINGTON despatch of April 13 says: "Sailmaker Richard Van Voorhis, U. S. Navy, aged ninety-eight, died in this city yesterday, having been in the continuous service of the Government for seventy-one years."

The commander of the British iron-clad *Triumph*, at present at San Francisco, recently gave a general invitation to the public to attend Sunday divine service on board. Many availed themselves of the courtesy and found themselves repaid by the visit.

The extreme economy which has been exercised in the affairs of the Marine Corps has attracted the attention of Congress and given rise to favorable comment. The ratio of active officers to enlisted men is as one to twenty-eight; in the Army as one to ten, and in the Navy as one to five.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to the fact that "in the United States Navy the hammock is being superseded, so far as the midshipmen are concerned, and the young officers are being provided with 'steerage berths' of bird's-eye maple and black walnut, while the ports are

large enough to get out of. Writing tables, lockers, permanent wash stands, supplied from tanks, and an inlaid deck, are a few of the fittings now to be seen in the latest addition to the United States Navy, the *Galena*."

LIEUT. B. L. EADES, of the *Wyoming*, has been condemned by medical survey, and ordered home from the Mediterranean. Lieut. Wm. H. Emory was ordered as executive of the *Wyoming* temporarily—Lieut.-Commander F. M. Barber, who is in Europe, having been ordered by the Navy Department to the *Wyoming*.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy, to witness the examinations which commence June 1, and last about ten days: Hon. H. Hamlin of Maine, Hon. James B. Beck of Kentucky—appointed by President of the Senate; Hon. F. E. Beltzhoover of Pennsylvania, Hon. C. B. Simonton of Tennessee, Hon. T. C. Pound of Wisconsin—appointed by the Speaker of the House; Prof. Francis Wayland of Yale Law School, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall of New York, Gen. W. H. Davis of Doylestown, Penn.; Col. Archie W. Campbell of Wheeling, W. Va.; Col. E. B. Stoddard of Worcester, Mass.; Hon. Emerson Etheridge of Memphis, Tenn.—selected by the President. No officer of the Navy has yet been designated.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## ORDERED.

APRIL 10.—Captain Lewis A. Kimberly, as captain of the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of May.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston.

Passed Assistant Surgeon George P. Bradley to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

APRIL 12.—Lieutenant John A. Rodgers, to instruction in ordnance at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 16th of April.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Beyer, to examination for promotion.

APRIL 13.—Lieutenant Charles M. Thomas, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant A. H. Vail, to duty at the Naval Observatory.

Master V. L. Cottman, to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Midshipman Frank M. Bostwick, to the *Lackawanna* at

Mare Island, Cal.

Sailmaker James W. Wingate to the Navy-yard, Port-

smouth, N. H.

APRIL 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer Wm. L. Bailie, to

the Navy-yard, New York.

Passed Assistant Engineer Levi T. Safford, to hold himself

in readiness for sea service.

Sailmaker Garrett Van Mater, to equipment duty at the

Navy-yard, Boston, on the 1st of May.

APRIL 15.—Commodore A. C. Rhind, as President of the

Board of Inspection on the 1st of May.

APRIL 16.—Lieutenant Edw. H. Gheen, to the Navy-yard,

League Island, on the 22d of April.

Gunner W. C. Seymour, to the Navy-yard, League Island.

Boatswain Peter Johnson, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

## DETACHED.

APRIL 10.—Commodore George H. Cooper, from duty as President of the Board of Inspection on the 30th of April, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of May.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, from the command of the Navy-yard, New York, on the 1st of May, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant H. G. O. Colby has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton, European Station, on the 23d of March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipman B. C. Dent has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton on the 15th of March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipman Thomas S. Rodgers has reported his return home, having been detached from the Trenton on the 15th of March and has been placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heflinger, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Lackawanna*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. R. Du Bose, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

Assistant Surgeon Francis S. Nash, from the *Lackawanna*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Colorado*, at New York.

Assistant Surgeon H. G. Beyer, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 12.—Captain Henry Wilson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Trenton, European Station, on the 23d of March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Cadet Midshipman Albert N. Wood has reported his return home, having been detached from the Pensacola, Pacific Station, on the 12th of March, and has been placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 13.—Carpenter John Macfarlane, from the store ship *Onward*, at Callao, Peru, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

APRIL 14.—Master James H. Bull, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

Master John B. Collins, from the *Powhatan*, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Boggs, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to duty at the Naval Station, New London, Conn., on the 1st of May.



## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant James A. Chesley, commanding the *Mahopac*, at Brandon, Va., for one month from May 3.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commodore Albert G. Clary (retired list), at present at San Miguel, Azores, has been extended one year, with permission to remain abroad.

## RESIGNED.

Lieutenant Joseph B. Hobson, to take effect on the 10th of October next.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 14, 1880: Edwin Wesley Conover, marine, April 2, Naval Hospital Washington City.  
Edward H. Fleet, second class ordinary seaman, March 21, U. S. S. *Swatara*, at Ismailia, Egypt.

## MARINE CORPS.

## DETACHED.

Second Lieutenant Wm. P. Biddle, from the Marine Barracks, League Island, and ordered to temporary duty at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## THE NAVY IN CONGRESS.

An evening session of the House was held on Wednesday, April 14, for the purpose of considering bills reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. The first bill on the calendar was that providing a permanent construction fund for the Navy. It establishes a fund to be known as the permanent construction fund of the Navy, which shall comprise the appropriations made therefrom from time to time by Congress, and the proceeds arising from the sale of old and condemned vessels, materials, and stores, which fund shall be used and expended by the Secretary of the Navy in the construction, armament, and equipment of new naval vessels, and for no other purpose. No unexpended balance of the fund shall be covered into the Treasury. It prohibits the finishing or repairing of any vessel where the estimated cost of its completion or repair shall exceed 40 per cent. of the cost of a new vessel of the same size and model, unless a board of naval officers shall recommend such completion and repair. "The Secretary of the Navy may invite the submission of models, plans, and specifications for naval vessels, their engines, machinery, and armament, from any and all sources, and may determine what sum shall be paid to any successful competitors, and no others, whose models, plans, or specifications so submitted shall be adopted for use in the Navy; and any such sum may be paid out of the permanent construction fund of the Navy, under the direction and by the approval of the Secretary of the Navy."

Mr. Whitthorne, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Naval Committee, said the bill came before the House as the unanimous report of the committee. The present Navy was utterly inefficient. From occupying, in 1860, a position among the first naval powers, the United States now ranked ninth or tenth. Our Navy could not meet any of the navies of the great maritime nations of the world.

Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts, the member of the Naval Committee who reported the bill, said that he had prepared a list of 33 vessels which, in his opinion, should be sold. First on the list was the *Niagara*, which for 10 years had been tied by the nose at Boston. He had also prepared a list of every fighting ship in the Navy and every gun that was carried by them. There were 34 steam-vessels of the Navy not ironclads; 24 ironclads, and one poor, solitary torpedo-boat—the *Alarm*. That was our Navy. The armament of the Navy consisted of 29 11-inch smooth-bore, 224 9-inch smooth-bore, 8 8-inch smooth-bore, 23 8-inch rifles, 6 100-pound rifles, 60 60-pound rifles, and 29 15-inch smooth-bore carried by the monitors, making a total of 373 guns afloat. The purpose of the committee was that the Secretary of the Navy should have the privilege, to the extent of the fund obtained from the sale of old material, of laying down the keel of a new ship, but as the fund was to be added to from time to time by Congress, it was to be believed that Congress would direct the expenditure of that money. The highest possible fund which could be raised from the sale of old material in any one year would not exceed a few hundred thousand dollars. He moved to fill the blank in the bill so as to provide that not more than \$1,000,000 shall be expended out of the fund during any one fiscal year without authority of Congress, and this was adopted. Mr. Converse then moved to amend by striking out in the last two lines of the second section the words "to the credit of the permanent construction fund of the Navy," so that the funds realized from the sale of vessels or materials shall be paid into the Treasury. This was not agreed to, and a second amendment to cover unexpended balances into the Treasury was also rejected. Mr. Atkins, of Tennessee, moved to strike out the word "permanent" wherever it occurred, and this was agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside for a favorable report to the House.

The next bill on the calendar was that to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas, and it was also laid aside with a favorable recommendation. It authorizes the President to establish a temporary station at some point north of the eighty-first degree of north latitude, on or near Lady Franklin Bay, for the purpose of scientific research and exploration, and to develop and discover new whaling grounds; to detail such officers as may be necessary, not exceeding 50, and to use any naval vessel or vessels that may be necessary for transportation, etc., provided that the President is authorized to accept from H. W. Howgate, and fit out, the steamship *Gulnare*, which vessel shall be returned to the owner when the objects of the expedition shall have been accomplished.

The committee then rose and reported the bills to the House, and the main question having been ordered upon them, the House adjourned.

The next morning, Thursday, the regular order being demanded, the Speaker announced the pending question to be upon the passage of the bill reported last night from the Committee of the Whole providing a construction fund for the Navy. Without debate the bill was passed, as was also the bill to equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs agreed upon a bill, the same day, relative to chaplains in the Navy. It provides that the uniform shall be simply a dark blue suit, without other insignia than a plain device upon the shoulder to indicate the branch of the Service. This is intended to relieve them from the unnecessary expense incurred by the uniform which has heretofore been held to be requisite. The bill also provides that chaplains shall be appointed between the ages of 25 and 35, instead of between 21 and 35, as under the present law. There are now in the Navy 24 chaplains, 4 with the relative rank and pay of captains, 7 with the rank and pay of commanders, and 7 with the rank of lieutenant-commanders. The present bill provides that the 6 who have no assigned rank at present shall take rank and pay as lieutenants in the Navy.

## PRIVATE GOVERNMENT MANUFACTORIES.

In the letter to the *London Times*, which follows, the Arms Manufacturers sound a note of warning, to which it is wise to take heed on this side of the Atlantic as well as on the other:

To the Editor of the *Times*:

SIR: The remarks in your leader of to-day on the Woolwich gun factories, calling attention to the absorption by Government factories of almost the whole construction of war materials throughout the country, induce us to speak of the present position of the small arms trade.

The objections which you urge to the monopolizing system now pursued apply with all their force to the manufacture of small arms.

There are at present in England three private small arms factories, all of which are recognized as being on a similar footing to the factory at Enfield, capable of producing by machinery arms of the highest class, on the interchangeable system. The first of these factories was established 18 years ago, at the special instigation of the War Department. Collectively, their power of production is greater than that of Enfield.

During the greater part of last year these factories stood altogether idle for want of work, and no provision is made for their employment during the coming year in the Estimates. Without work they cannot exist.

When Enfield was first set on foot as a factory for the production of guns by machinery, a committee of the House of Commons in 1854 recommended that the "trial should be made on a limited scale, inasmuch as they believe that if the Board of Ordnance were to construct a factory on the extensive plan originally proposed to Parliament, the manufacturers would foresee that their employment as contractors must soon cease. The public service might thus lose the advantage of the skill, capital, and enterprise of private traders at a time when their assistance is needed; and the further experiment of providing arms by contract would not in the opinion of your committee be fairly tried."

This recommendation has been entirely disregarded, and the Enfield factory now exists on a scale which threatens, and that very soon, entirely to swamp the trade, the military branch of which is altogether dependent on the English War Department, and which branch alone is carried on by the factories referred to.

Past experience has shown that, when all points are taken into consideration, the trade can be employed with economy in price when comparison is made with the productions of Enfield. The quality of the arms produced by the trade will fully bear the same test.

If our private factories are abolished, as abolished they must be if not employed, the country will remain dependent on the one factory at Enfield.

The position will be worse than when private factories only existed unchecked by a Government factory. The competition once removed, arms will not be forthcoming in quantities sufficient to meet emergencies, the cost of production will rise, the standard of quality will fall, and all motive to improvement will be extinguished.

We are your obedient servants,  
J. D. GOODMAN, Chairman of the Birmingham Small Arms and Metal Company (Limited).  
EDWD. P. BOND, Managing Director of the London Small Arms Company (Limited).  
S. B. ALLPORT, Director of the National Small Arms and Ammunition Company (Limited).

March 15.

On this general subject the *London Times* says:

The new Parliament, whatever may be the politics of the majority of its members, will certainly be called upon to institute a careful and complete inquiry into the merits of different systems of ordnance; and no such inquiry can be either careful or complete which is conducted upon the method, so prevalent of late years, of intrusting it to officers who are themselves identified with, or who are known to be wedded to, some particular method of construction. For a long time past a robust faith in the Woolwich system, and a steadfast determination to support it, have been indispensable conditions of responsible employment in the Ordnance Department; or, if these conditions were relaxed, it would be only in favor of those who were supposed to be entirely unacquainted with the subject, and therefore ready to be swayed by the assertions of their better instructed colleagues. An artillery officer who was known to hold opinions favorable to the use of steel, or to think the Woolwich system obsolete, had practically no chance of attaining any position in which he could press these heterodox beliefs upon the attention of persons in high places. Colonel Stanley, in speaking of the breech-loading guns which are to be provided for the navy, told the House of Commons that no pains would be spared in order to secure that they should be of the best construction; but he omitted to say that they were to be designed by Woolwich officials only, upon their own views of what is the best construction, and without the slightest reference to the work of independent manufacturers or experimenters, or to the conclusions to which such persons have been led. The navy is, indeed, promised a breech-loading gun; but there is great danger, unless the House of Commons should intervene in a decided manner, that this breech-loading gun, like the muzzle-loaders now on board our ships, will be composed of wrought iron coils shrunk over steel tubes, and will be liable to burst explosively upon slight provocation. The crumb of comfort afforded by the Woolwich experiment, on the ground that it gave reason to hope that Woolwich guns would not burst unless they were double-loaded, has been taken away again by the accident on board the *Dulito*. It has been rendered manifest to the meanest capacity that, whatever in each particular case may have been the cause of the bursting, a gun formed of a steel tube inclosed within coils of wrought iron is not a machine from which the heavy charges of the present day can be fired with safety. It must be remembered moreover, that these charges, heavy as they are, do not contain projectiles of sufficient length to utilize the powder force to the greatest possible extent. For that purpose a projectile should be nearly, and sometimes more than, four diameter long; and it is very doubtful whether such a projectile could be fired without immediate disaster from any Armstrong or Woolwich gun now in existence.

We have commented, on many former occasions, upon the influence of the Royal gun factories in keeping England in the rear of other countries, or certainly in the rear of her right position, in this matter of the construction of ordnance; and the subject is one upon which it would be difficult to speak too strongly. The practical operation of the factories has been to give us inferior guns, and to retard or prevent the progress which would otherwise have been a natural and necessary part of the manufacturing activity of the country. The factories were intended to afford the means of testing inventions, to keep together a body of skilled workmen, and to furnish the authorities with trustworthy checks upon the prices charged by manufacturers. Their effect has been to absorb almost the whole construction of war material throughout the country, and to foster a spirit of resistance to every improvement which is introduced in the shape of a sugges-

tion from without. We shall never get the best guns and the best war material which England is capable of producing until we leave a fair field for private enterprise, and until the guns and projectiles of private makers are submitted to the judgment of experts who have no ground for any kind of partiality, conscious or unconscious, in favor of the forms which an inventor may desire to supersede. There is no reason why the Royal factories should be abolished, seeing that they fulfil, or that they might be made to fulfil, many useful purposes; but there are many reasons why they should no longer be suffered to monopolize certain kinds of manufacture, and there are still more why they should not be suffered to force bad work and bad material upon the country. Excepting in the kindred instance of the Armstrong gun factory, there is probably no private establishment of any kind in which imperfectly welded wrought iron has been able to hold its ground against homogeneous steel; and it is high time that this remarkable distinction should cease to characterize the workshops of the nation. An analogous battle had to be fought when it was first proposed to obtain marine engines for ships of war from private makers. The objections which were then urged will in substance be urged again in defence of the gun factories against the competition with which they are threatened; and the experience which has been gained in the one case is entitled to great weight in assisting us to form a correct decision about the other. We presume there is no one at all acquainted with the facts of the case who would now have the hardihood to propose that the old system of building marine engines should be again resorted to. In like manner, if our steel-makers were invited to enter into competition as manufacturers of guns, it would soon become a matter of surprise that the Woolwich system could have endured so long.

## MACHINE GUNS.

The principle governing the construction of machine guns, or revolving cannon, appears to have been but imperfectly understood in official circles. This want of knowledge has led to the assumption that, because the Gatling, the first machine gun of practical utility ever invented, was constructed to fire *mitraille* or small bullets, the system did not admit of larger missiles being used. Consequently, every revolving gun of larger calibre that has since been brought out has been regarded in the light of a new invention. As yet, however, but two systems exist, namely, the Gatling, in which the barrels and breech mechanism revolve; and the Nordenfeldt, in which the barrels are stationary, while the breech mechanism is worked on the horizontal principle. The Gatling system fires but one shot at a time. It is nevertheless possible to fire forty shots a second with this gun, which is virtually a volley. The Nordenfeldt system admits of volleys being fired as well as single shots; and this, in the eyes of artillerymen, is one of the great features in favor of the latter system. The Hotchkiss revolving cannon so closely resembles the gun constructed on the Gatling principle, that little need be said about it. The only difference lies in the fact that the barrels remain at rest while the cartridge is actually being fired. The breech action is very similar to that of the Gatling gun; but while in the latter system a lock is allotted to each barrel, in the Hotchkiss gun there is but one lock, the recoil being taken up by a solid breech block. The only claim this gun has over the Gatling guns in use is that it fires a heavier projectile, but this claim was disposed of at the Royal United Service Institution a few days ago, by Dr. Gatling, who stated that not only are the Gatling Gun Company at this moment constructing machine guns of one and-a-half-inch calibre, to fire steel shot or shell, but that he has himself perfected a new type of machine-gun to fire this description of ammunition with greater ease, rapidity, and safety than obtains in any system as yet brought out. This statement, it is to be hoped, will be duly considered by the government before any decision is taken as to what machine-gun shall be permanently adopted for use in the naval and military services of this country. A return of the number of these weapons of different types, already purchased, together with the sums spent to date on these purchases, the contracts entered into by both the War Office and the Admiralty for future deliveries, and the amount being and to be spent on plant and machinery now in course of erection at Woolwich, for the manufacture of ammunition for machine guns of some type as yet undivulged, would not only be of interest, but of great value; and we hope to see some member of the House of Commons moving for such a return in the next Parliament, so as to check any tendency that may at present exist in official circles towards too hasty action in the matter of selecting the arm for the future.—*United Service Gazette*, March 27.

It is satisfactory to hear that the *Comus*, the first of the so-called "C" class of unarmored corvettes commissioned for service on a foreign station, has proved herself, during her passage to the Cape, touching at Ascension and Tristan d'Acunha, to be an excellent sailer. In these vessels, of which six—namely, the *Comus*, *Constance*, *Champion*, *Carysfort*, *Conquest*, and *Curacao*—have already been completed, while two more, the *Canada* and *Cordelia*, are now being built, facilities for keeping the sea for long periods have not been sacrificed for the sake of high speed; but at the same time they are provided with sufficiently powerful engines to drive them at a very fair speed through the water. Their engines work up to 2,300 indicated horsepower, while the engines of such old corvettes as the *Challenger*, which has almost exactly the same displacement as the *Comus*, can only develop 1,361 horse-power. Of moderate size—their displacement is 2,385 tons—armed with two 7-in. guns, which throw a projectile with a velocity sufficient to penetrate eight inches of armor, of great structural strength, with an armored deck three feet below the water-line, and fitted with a ram and arrangements for discharging Whitehead torpedoes below the surface of the water, it was universally admitted that the new vessels would be an exceedingly serviceable class of ships for service on foreign stations, provided they proved to be good sailers. That this is the case may now be taken to have been demonstrated by actual experience.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.



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**THE CASE OF CADET WHITTAKER.**

IT is an extraordinary fact that the public interest  
of the country has been far more aroused by the  
affair of Cadet WHITTAKER than by the question of  
an entire reorganization of the Army or by a midwinter  
campaign against the Indians, in which a score of  
officers and men are wounded or slain. As the interest  
is so general we give a full report of the proceedings  
thus far in the inquiry now going on at West Point.  
To propound theories during its progress is premature;  
but there are some things well established to which it  
is well to direct attention.

In the first place, we have the best authority for say-  
ing that the indignation and distress experienced by the  
entire corps of cadets, by the officers, and all connected  
with the Academy, at the first news of the outrage,  
were as genuine and heartfelt, and as universal, as could  
have been expected in any Christian and civilized com-  
munity. When, however, the case was better known  
in all of its circumstances, and the following facts  
clearly established, naturally their minds were led to  
reason upon the probable causes of the occurrence.  
The suppositions at first entertained were that Cadet  
WHITTAKER had really been attacked by three ruffians,  
either cadets or others, in the dead of night and his life  
threatened, so as to prevent his crying out and giving  
the alarm; that these ruffians had struck him over the  
head with an Indian club found in his room; cut off  
his hair, slit his ears, bound him hand and foot to  
his iron bedstead, and left him bleeding, sense-  
less, bound, and gagged; that he had remained  
senseless from fright and loss of blood for more than  
three hours, and had only been brought to conscious-  
ness through the efforts of the surgeon, who had placed  
him under medical treatment.

Now, the facts established so far are as follows:

1st. That WHITTAKER was found by the officer of the  
day, dressed in drawers and undershirt, bound by his  
feet to the iron rail of his bed, lying on the floor of his  
alcove, with a pillow under his head, and his hands tied  
in front of him with pieces of cotton belting. 2d. That  
when carefully examined by the surgeon, he was found  
to have had the following slight wounds on his person:  
one ear at the lobe was cut across with a cut that was  
in the deepest part not more than one-eighth of an inch  
deep, and which will soon be entirely well; the other  
ear has the most superficial cut possible to make on the  
lower tip, and which even now is scarcely to be noticed;  
two slight cuts, very superficial, upon the little toe of his  
left foot, and a very slight cut on the back of one of his  
hands. There is not the slightest indication upon any part  
of his body of any bruise or blow whatever, and he pre-  
sented, in the opinion of the surgeon, not a single in-  
dication or symptom of having been unconscious, or  
having been subjected to any concussion. His pulse,  
respiration, and general temperature, were those of the

normal type. The full details of these matters are  
given in Dr. ALEXANDER's testimony.

Under this aspect of affairs what was the theory en-  
tertained at the Academy in regard to the matter? As  
to this it can only be said that no theory is, as yet, fully  
established, for of all the strange affairs that has ever  
occurred there, this is certainly the strangest. The latest  
theory of the case is, that Cadet WHITTAKER, after tamely  
submitting to an outrage which, in the case of any other  
cadet would be classed as an indignity, quietly went to  
sleep and slept comfortably through the reveille, and  
until awakened by the surgeon. Certainly no one at  
West Point entertained so low an opinion of his man-  
hood as to imagine the possibility of such action.  
Yet it now seems the only alternative to the theory that  
he was feigning unconsciousness. It is undoubtedly  
true that he could have caused the capture of his assail-  
ants had he wished to do so. His room is on the fourth  
story, with but one avenue of escape, down three pairs  
of stairs, and one good, vigorous cry would have  
brought at least twenty cadets to their doors to hurry to  
his assistance. A blow or a struggle would have en-  
abled him to leave a mark for identification on his as-  
sailants. He retains perfect consciousness during the  
whole affair, and even enough presence of mind to ask  
for a pillow, and his assailants enough pity to grant his  
request. Immediately after their departure, after a  
feeble cry, so low as not to cause their return, and not  
loud enough to awaken his neighbors, he sinks back to  
unconsciousness, until awakened by the surgeon some  
hours afterward.

His story, related to the surgeon, the commandant,  
and superintendent, when aroused, is connected and in  
detail, and is not varied when, under oath, repeated be-  
fore the court. His control of himself, and memory of  
of the sequence of events, is as perfect as possible in the  
two cases.

Is there any motive for this action on his part? So  
far we do not know. Is there any motive on the part  
of any of his comrades for this assault? So far we know  
nothing. The character of his injuries are such as to  
conclusively show that no permanent disfigurement  
was intended, for they could not have been slighter.

We think it greatly to the discredit of some of the news-  
papers, our public men in Congress, and the community at  
large, that they have at once prejudged the case, and  
have attempted to fasten the odium of such an out-  
rage upon as upright, as moral, as highminded, as gen-  
erous a body of young men as there is in any college in  
any land. We especially condemn the action of public  
men who give the weight of their names, and the credit  
of their position, to the support of those who seek to  
create the impression that there are those at the Military  
Academy who connive at, support, or sympathize  
with this outrage, if it be one. And, finally, we  
think it unjust to hold the Academy responsible for the  
existence of a prejudice between the races that was im-  
planted by parents and friends in the early years of  
life, and which is far more deeply rooted in the public  
mind to-day than it is at West Point. Lieut. FLIPPER,  
in his autobiography, says of his experience at the Aca-  
demy: "At the hands of the officers of the institution  
my treatment didn't differ from that of the other cadets  
at all, and at the hands of the cadets themselves it differed  
solely in the matter of personal public association. I  
was never persecuted, or abused, or called by oppro-  
brious epithets in my hearing after my first year. In  
my presence there has never been anything but proper  
respect shown me." On his graduation the cadets  
heartily congratulated him. "Several visited my quar-  
ters. They did not hesitate to speak to me or shake  
hands with me before each other or any one else. All  
signs of ostracism were gone. All felt as if I were  
worthy of some regard, and did not fail to extend it to  
me."

The public may rest assured that the investigation  
will go to the root of the matter, and we hope the guilty  
party or parties will be known, for we believe that the  
first opinion, so unjustly entertained, will yield to the  
facts brought to light, and that character will here, as  
elsewhere, assert its worth and dignity.

**ARMY REORGANIZATION AND PROMOTION.**

THERE is not much probability that any thing will be  
done in the way of Army reorganization at this session  
of Congress. Gen. JO. JOHNSTON, who knows as much  
of this matter as any one of the Military Committee of  
the House, says that it is not likely that the Army will  
be stirred up until after another Presidential election.  
All the rumors which have been circulated with regard  
to the labors of the committee on Army reorganization  
can be regarded as having no foundation in fact. There  
is one bill which was introduced into both the Senate  
and House, April 12, by Messrs. Ferry and Willets, and



which proposes "to regulate the promotion and fix the rank of line officers of the Army," and which we think the military committees of both Houses will try to get through at this session. This bill will meet with much opposition from those unfavorably affected by it. But Gen. JOHNSTON and other members of the committees declare that the system of promotion which now prevails is not only unjust, but that it is in direct violation of law. They say nothing can be plainer than the law as given in Section 1204 of the Revised Statutes, 2d edition, of 1878, and which states that "promotions in the line shall be made through the whole Army, in its several lines of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, respectively." This bill, however, proposes to do so much that there will be much opposition to it. It would produce a general *bouleversement* in the regiments, and we might see the same thing that we now see in the Medical Corps when promotion beyond the rank of captain is blocked by the refusal of the Senate to act upon nominations of surgeons which have been sent in by the President.

The present system of promotion dates back half a century or more, and the present Adjutant-General is in no way responsible for it. If it is in violation of law it surely should not be maintained. One argument against the promotions as proposed in the bill, and as is now prescribed by law, is that by the changing of officers about from one regiment to another as they are promoted, all regimental pride is lost. That may be to a certain degree, but when we recollect that some lieutenants see all those of their date made captains before them we cannot but feel that the system is wrong. Another argument, and a better one perhaps, in favor of the present system is, that each regiment should have the benefit of its own casualties. If the officers of one regiment are decimated by yellow fever or the Indians, they say that there is no justice in bringing in officers who have not been exposed to pestilence or war, to fill up the gaps. If the present system is right it would, however, be better to make the law conform to it.

#### THE ARMY BILL IN CONGRESS.

THE House has at length passed the Army appropriation bill and sent it to the Senate. In our review of last week we brought the discussion up to the introduction of the amendment regarding the use of the troops at the polls, and the opening of the debate on it. We should have mentioned, however, that Mr. McCook offered the following amendment, which was ruled out of order, as belonging rather to the Sundry Civil bill:

Sec. 2. That there be printed and bound 8,000 copies of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion, compiled for the years 1861 and 1862 from Union and Confederate sources under the direction of the War Department; of which 6,020 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives, 1,520 copies for the use of the Senate, and 540 copies for the use of the Executive Departments.

The debate on the election amendment continued several days, the amendment being as follows:

Sec. 2. That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated, or shall be paid, for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State.

After the general debate had run on some days, Mr. ROBESON moved the following amendment to the amendment:

Provided further, That nothing herein or in any other act contained shall be held to forbid or prevent any citizen of the United States, or any person in its service, or under the protection of its law, from assisting the civil officers of the Government in the execution of the laws of the United States and the preservation of its peace, whenever properly called upon for such assistance.

This was defeated by ayes 87, noes 97. Then Mr. KEIFER moved to amend by adding at the end of the proposed second section the words, "except as authorized by the Constitution of the United States." This was defeated by ayes 78, noes 98. Mr. WILLIAMS, of Wisconsin, then moved the following amendment to the proposed second section:

Amend by striking out the words "as a" before the words "police force" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "instead of the ordinary civil;" so that, if amended, the section will read:

"That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used instead of the ordinary civil police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

This was defeated by ayes 60, noes 90. Mr. BUTTERWORTH then moved the following amendment to the amendment or proposed section:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be so construed as to affect the right to employ any part of the Army or Navy to execute the laws in such cases and under such circumstances as such employment of said forces may be authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress.

This was defeated by ayes 55, noes 84. Then Mr. ROBESON moved to add this amendment:

Provided further, That nothing in this or any other act contained shall be held to limit or interfere with the constitutional right, duty, and power of the President "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and to use, through

the civil officers, all the power of the Government at his command necessary to secure the faithful execution of the laws of the United States, and to keep the peace for that purpose.

That was defeated by ayes 63, noes 88. Mr. HASKELL then moved this amendment to the amendment:

Insert the word "ordinary" before "police" in the pending amendment; so it will read:

"That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as an ordinary police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

This was rejected by ayes 44, noes 88. Mr. HURD then offered the following amendment to the amendment:

Provided, That nothing in this provision shall be construed to prevent the use of troops to protect against domestic violence in each of the States on application of the Legislature thereof or of the executive when the Legislature cannot be convened.

Then, at last, there was a change in the monotony, and this amendment to the amendment was agreed to, without tellers. Accordingly Mr. MITCHELL resumed the business and moved the following amendment to the amendment as amended:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere in any manner with the enforcement of title 24, relating to civil rights, and title 26, relating to the elective franchise, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

This amendment was disagreed to. Then Mr. SPARKS's amendment as amended was adopted as section 2d of the Army bill, reading as follows:

That no money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation, or compensation of any portion of the Army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State: Provided, That nothing in this provision shall be construed to prevent the use of troops to protect against domestic violence in each of the States, on application of the Legislature thereof, or of the executive when the Legislature cannot be convened.

Mr. SPARKS then asked unanimous consent to go back and insert the clause about detailing Army officers to colleges and institutions of learning, as follows:

It is proposed to add to the clause the following: "Officers so detailed shall be governed by general rules prescribed from time to time by the President. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion, and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of any small arms or pieces of field artillery belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university under the provisions of this section; and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case in double the value of the property for the care and safe keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required."

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the detail of officers on the active list for such duty, or otherwise inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

Objection was made, and that caused the amendment to be out of order. Then Mr. FIELD, on the same clause, asked, but was refused, unanimous consent to strike out the words "incorporated under the laws of" and insert the word "incorporated" before college, and the word "in" before the words "any State." Then Mr. MARTIN, of West Virginia, asked unanimous consent to the following amendment:

It is proposed to strike out "one hundred and fifty" and insert "one hundred;" so that if adopted it will read:

"That upon the application of any college, university, or institution of learning, incorporated under the laws of any State within the United States, having a capacity at the same time to educate not less than one hundred male students, the President may detail any officer of the Army," etc.

This was refused, and then, at length, the committee rose, and reported the Army bill to the House.

Gen. BURNSIDE submitted to the Senate, April 15, several amendments intended to be proposed by him to the Army Appropriation bill, now before the Senate Committee on Appropriations. One of these authorizes the issue of forage to all mounted officers of the Army who are on duty with troops, for horses actually owned by them and in use for military service, but not in excess of the number authorized by existing law. Another is that officers of the Army shall be entitled to fuel, as was provided by the Army regulations in force on the 1st day of January, 1861. Another changes the provisions of the pending bill, relative to officers on the retired list acting as Superintendents or Professors of military science in colleges and universities, providing that ordnance and ordnance stores shall be issued to such institutions only so long as they maintain a system of military instruction under the direction of the detailed Army officer, and, further, that officers on the active list of the Army shall not hereafter be employed at these institutions.

THE Senate, after an elaborate discussion of the bill designed to carry out Mr. Schurz's stipulations with the Ute Indians, has passed it and sent it to the House. Before doing so, the Senate most unwisely added to the bill the amendment of Mr. Kirkwood, which is to the effect that no money shall be paid to the Utes under the treaty until the murderers in the tribe are surrendered, or until it can be shown that they have left the United States. It is doubtful whether they can be surrendered, or that it can even be satisfactorily shown that they have

left our dominions. Therefore we do not see how the treaty, or agreement, which has been made with them can ever be of any account. *En attendant*, we will continue to pay Ouray his \$1,000 per annum and we will take possession of the Ute country. Then, twenty-five years hence we will have to foot a bill which will take ten times the amount we agreed to pay in the first place.

#### A NEW SERVICE MAGAZINE.

THE second number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*\* will be published early next week. It is a large octavo of 156 pages, printed in a very handsome manner, and contains a number of articles worthy of attention; indeed, there is no one of the articles composing the number which has not a special value of its own. General SHERMAN follows out the discussion started by Colonel LIEBER in the first number with an article on Military Law, in which he shows that the objects of the civil and the military laws "are as wide apart as the poles, and each requires its own separate system of laws—statute and common. 'An army is a collection of armed men obliged to obey one man.' Every enactment, every change of rule which impairs this principle weakens the army, impairs its value, and defeats the very object of its existence. All the traditions of civilian lawyers are antagonistic to this vital principle, and military men must meet them on the threshold of discussion, else armies will become demoralized by engrafting on our code their deductions from civil practice." He cites some examples and continues:

It is greatly to be desired that the common law for the armies of the United States should be compiled—not from the doctrines and experience of civil lawyers, but from the experience of the best ordered and best governed armies of Europe and America. No nobler or better object can present itself for the consideration of the Military Service Institution.

Civilian lawyers are too apt to charge that army discipline is tyranny. We know better. The discipline of the best armies has been paternal, just, and impartial. Every general, and every commanding officer knows, that to obtain from his command the largest measure of force, and the best results, he must possess the absolute confidence of his command by his fairness, his impartiality, his sense of justice and devotion to his country, not from fear.

Accompanying General SHERMAN's article are two papers, dating back to the twelfth and the seventeenth century, and "which are doubtless the parents of the mutiny act of England, and of the articles of war in our country."

The article following General SHERMAN's is that by Colonel MICHIE, of the Military Academy, on "Military Education," to which we devoted considerable space at the time it was read before the Institution. It is the clearest and ablest presentation we have yet seen of the advantages of the system of physical, mental, and moral training adopted at West Point.

Taking matters as they stand, Prof. MICHIE declares unhesitatingly, "from personal observation and experience, that the work done at the academy has not yet been equalled. It has as yet no rival in its methods. It stands to-day, as in the past, an institution of faithful, thorough, and efficient education, doing the very best with the material at its disposal, and it turns over to the Army young men, carefully trained in mental discipline, to the highest level of their natural capacities." Still, he shows how, in his judgment, "a very much higher standard for graduation could be effected with the same labor and at a much less expense." He complains of the cold incivility with which, at least some of the graduates are met, on their entrance upon the duties of officers; "their trivial errors magnified, and their gushing effusions about West Point chilled and destroyed by cruel and unfeeling aspersions against the academy, which for the time being fills their whole horizon, and thus the young officer's sympathies are checked, his honest ambition and desires unfostered, and his duties perfunctorily performed." While he gives full credit for the real brotherly kindness and affection with which many officers receive the novitiates, he says:

But, it is not to be denied that the surroundings of the young officer in his first entrance into military life are in some instances the very worst possible. It has been the case, and possibly will be in the future, that his environments are those characterized in part by idleness, drunkenness, and gambling, in the new post to which he may be assigned and when we consider how often in the small isolated posts of the extreme frontier there is a lack of intellectual activity, of duty to perform, of incentive to do even the least that is required, the wonder is that so few fall into the pit that is open, and ever escape the wreck of moral and professional degradation.

This valuable paper every officer should read. It is not merely a description and defence of West Point methods, but an able argument to show officers that they cannot safely rest on the laurels gained in past wars but must look alive to the interests of their profession on this side of the water. Following Prof. MICHIE's

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article we have a very interesting discussion of the subject by Gen. HANCOCK, FREY and CRITTENDEN; Prof. ANDREWS, of the Military Academy, and Prof. VAN AMRINGE, of Columbia College, New York.

Lieut. TOTTEN's paper on his American Game of War has an interest wholly apart from its description of this game and its history. It is an argument directly in the line of that advanced by Prof. MICHE to show the necessities for and the means for reawakening the military interests of our people and increasing military knowledge in the country.

The comparatively new subject of "torpedoes and sub-marine mining" is treated in the magazine by the ablest and best informed of its American exponents, Gen. HENRY L. ABBOT. In the course of his article he says:

In the defence of the coasts, the more conspicuous part will naturally devolve upon the artillery, but we of the engineers look forward to renewing our old alliance. While the big guns (now hoped for) are at work upon the enemy's plating, our part will be to neutralize his propeller, and thus hold him as in a vice to receive the blows. If he becomes impatient and tries to advance a single yard beyond the point to which by blood and labor he has won the right of way, we will give him a death blow as sudden and appalling as that which carried the monitor *Tecumseh* to the bottom in Mobile Bay. . . . The artillery should certainly have some general knowledge of sub-marine mining before a crisis arrives. The engineer department, I believe, has always been in favor of granting permission to such officers of this branch of the service as can be spared from their regular duties and desire to do so, to come to Willet's Point to study the subject sufficiently for these objects; and officers casually visiting the post, are always shown, confidentially, every part of the system without reserve.

Major SANGER with too great modesty disclaims for his article on "Artillery in the East" the interest which it really has. It is a subject which is of growing importance, now that "China, self-confident in decay and adversity, again reasserts her pretensions. Her army has been quietly reorganized; her embassies are traversing the globe; her nomadic artisans are disturbing the repose of the American labor market; and, in short, her wonderful and, for centuries, partially dormant energies are reviving, or again coming into life, like the creation of FRANKENSTEIN, when it opened its large yellow eyes, stretched its huge limbs, and astonished him who had for years been busied on its fabrication after his own plan, and who too late discovered that he had made his own future torment." Major SANGER shows what part our own manufacturers have had in this FRANKENSTEIN work, and his article is full of information, which, if it does not seem to immediately concern us, is at least interesting as well as novel. His article includes some account of the fortifications of Japan and China, as well as of the artillery of those countries, and of Persia. We are indebted to him for this description of Prince KUNG, "President of the Chinese Imperial Council, and of the Tsungli-Yamen or foreign office, and probably the most remarkable man in the East," with whom he and Generals URROX and FORSYTH had an interview:

Prince KUNG is now upwards of forty-six years of age, and is striking in appearance. He is above medium height, with the olive skin, dark hair, and eyes of his race. His face is expressive of great cunning, boldness, and intelligence, and his manner is authoritative but graceful and courteous. When he begins to speak he fixes his eyes on you intently, but immediately drops them, and as he listens he squints and turns his head aside slightly. Although surrounded by spies, and living among those whose official mendacity and treachery are proverbial, but one attempt to remove him from his high position has ever been made, and that caused such general consternation and regret that he was instantly restored to his place. Notwithstanding his Manchurian descent, he is thoroughly Chinese in his habits and feelings, which no doubt accounts in a great measure for his immense popularity with the people.

Prince KUNG, who is a brother of the late Emperor, HIEN-FUNG, who died in August, 1861, seized the reins of government by a *coup d'état*, and has since been the actual, although not the nominal, ruler of China.

These extracts serve to show the character of this magazine, which promises to be a valuable addition to our service literature. It is to be issued hereafter regularly as a quarterly, published in April, July, October, and January of each year, and at the comparatively low price of two dollars a year, will furnish a volume of from 500 to 600 pages of interesting and valuable reading.

A TIMELY bit of description of the Apache Indians of New Mexico and Arizona, a portion of whom are now on the rampage, is furnished by Gen. O. O. Howard, who describes, in the *United Service* for May, two trips which he made to those territories in 1872, by order of President Grant, for the purpose of peace-making. And quite as timely is the following article, that of Lieut. T. B. M. MASON, U. S. N., on the war between Chili, Peru, and Bolivia, the best review of the South American struggle which we have yet seen, giving a perfectly clear idea both of the political origin and the military and naval operations of the war up to the date at which the article is written. Lieut. MASON enjoyed peculiar advantages for observation, none of which

have escaped him. Mr. E. H. Lacombe gives some comparative tables on losses in modern battles, European and American. Medical Director SHIPPEN, U. S. N., presents an interesting historical review of the career of the Moors in Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco, particularly with regard to their exactions on the commerce of Christian nations. Lieut. BEST, of the 1st Artillery, argues briefly for making it imperative on Courts-martial to consider the previous character of the accused, in awarding sentence, instead of leaving this plea one for the prisoner to make, or for the reviewing authorities to take up. This is an open question, some authorities holding strongly to the fixed sentence for the definite grade of crime, leaving mitigating circumstances for the reviewing officer. Commodore RANSOM describes picturesquely the part which the *Kineo* took in passing Forts Jackson and St. Philip, in Farragut's fleet. Mr. ROSENGARTEN reprints, in revised and enlarged form, his tribute to Admiral and General REYNOLDS, read before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, which we have before mentioned. Prof. BROOKE, of the Virginia Military Institute, discussing the *Thunderer* gun experiments, holds that the similarity of appearance presented by the remaining portions of the two guns exploded—the one by accident and the other by design—cannot be regarded as having been produced by the same cause, and that the first explosion was caused by the wedging action of the fragments of an empty cast-iron shell, fractured along planes of weakness by the shock of discharge. Capt. HOWGATE presents the historical statistics of English expeditions to the North Pole. Finally, Commodore SIMPSON discusses the kind of cannon needed for our Navy.

The publication of a letter from Mr. Walter Stafford Northcote, stating that the first "Star Spangled Banner" ever sent to sea by the United States still exists, having been saved from capture by Lieut. Bayard STAFFORD in the action of the *Bonhomme Richard* and the *Serapis*, has called forth an account of the engagement in an English paper which greatly disturbs the *Army and Navy Gazette*. With reference to the statement that no sharper action was ever fought at sea than that in which Capt. PEARSON's ship, the *Serapis*, "carrying 41 guns of heavier calibre, tried conclusions with the *Bonhomme Richard*, with 40 guns, of which only six were 18-pounders, and the rest little better than field artillery," it says, "but no mention whatever, either through ignorance or design, is made of the *Alliance*, a 40-gun frigate, which raked the *Serapis* fore and aft, while she was grappling and fighting with the *Bonhomme Richard*, commanded by Paul JONES. Of what account was the superior weight of the guns of the *Serapis*, as compared with the *Bonhomme Richard*, when another of Paul JONES's vessels was pouring a deadly fire into the British ship? Our contemporary has probably gathered its information from an American source, but we prefer taking the Admiralty record of the fight, and the official report of Capt. PEARSON."

THE recent orders from the War Department, complicating the machinery of Garrison and Regimental Courts-martial, prompt the question as to whether such courts could not be abolished entirely without injury to the service. A "Post Commander's" court in time of peace would serve the same purpose as a Field Officer's court in time of war, ensure a prompter disposition of minor cases than now, and empty the guard house much quicker than at present. Besides, as the post commander eventually decides upon proceedings of Garrison courts, the result would be about the same, while the labor, delay, etc., would be very materially lessened. Of course, there are the general courts for aggravated offences, but for such cases as go before Garrison courts—with three members and a Judge Advocate—a "Post Commander's court" of one member might well suffice.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1880.

#### THE CASE OF CADET WHITTAKER.

Cadet Whittaker bids fair to be as much of a historical character as was the late Mr. Dred Scott, who, we will remark, once had the charge of our modest apartment, our washing and our boots. Dred belonged to Dr. Emmerson, an Assistant Surgeon in the Army, and whatever he might have been in his younger days he was very "wuthless" in his old age, and we doubt whether he ever had the least idea of the rumpus he had kicked up. But we were speaking of the cadet from Mr. Aiken's district, who is just now a centre of attraction, and whose case is discussed here to a greater extent than at any other place in the country. "I tell you, sir," said a knowing gentleman who was addressing his friend in the street car the other day, "that place should be abolished, sir," meaning West Point, of course.

There is one thing that must be a matter of surprise

to the average American citizen who is not in the line of politics. And that is the eagerness which he sees existing to seize upon any pretext for attacking our National Military School at West Point, or anything connected with the Army. We do not hear of the Naval School at Annapolis being called a nursery of aristocrats, or any of the other hard names which are showered down on West Point. But the students at Annapolis are appointed in precisely the same manner, and they are educated for precisely the same purpose, as are those at our Military School. They are to be the future commanders of our naval vessels and of the sailors of our Navy, as those who are educated at West Point are to be the commanders of our soldiers and of our armies. The boys who are selected for the two National Schools are chosen by the Congressmen from the different Congressional districts, from precisely the same class of citizens, but while the boy who goes to Annapolis sees, during the whole of his term of service at the Academy, nothing but laudatory remarks upon our Naval School and upon the Navy, the boy who goes to West Point can scarcely ever pick up a newspaper without seeing an attack upon the Military Academy and the Army.

The trouble at West Point in the Whittaker case has been a perfect godsend to members of Congress of both parties. They see good reasons now for abolishing the Military Academy, for an offence in which it is certain that not one single gentleman among the cadets was engaged. We have the evidence of Whittaker that he had always been treated with consideration, and every effort has been made to get him through the course at the Academy by the different professors who have been his instructors. It is doubtful whether, of all the persons in Congress who have been so lavish of their abuse of the Military Academy, a single one could be found who would have shown as much consideration for the feelings of Cadet Whittaker as has been shown—by his own statement—by the professors, officers and cadets at the Academy. What, then, is the occasion of all this tirade, and why should it all be levelled at only one of our national schools?

Fortunately for the Navy, it is the popular belief that a sailor cannot be made in a day, and it is doubtful whether the Senate would confirm the appointment of any civilian who might be picked up and nominated as an officer in the Navy. But as to the Army, it is also the popular belief that you can make an officer out of any man or boy, no matter whether he be lame, halt, blind, or stupid, or vicious. The Army is a convenient place to place the worthless relations of persons who have influence enough to get them there, and all persons who do not succeed in making use of the Army, and all those whose relations have been forced to leave the Army are ever afterwards the deadly enemies of the Army, and of everything connected with it. More than one-half the officers of the artillery and cavalry regiments in our Army are appointed from the volunteer service, the Army, or from civil life, and in the infantry regiments more than two-thirds were appointed in the same way, but still the cry is that our Regular Army is officered by the wasp-waisted aristocrats from West Point. It would be well for some of these gentlemen to look at a class as it enters West Point, for they would certainly see nothing to induce them to believe that there were many pampered sons of the aristocracy there. Several gentlemen have made an attempt to reform, or degrade, the Military Academy by giving appointments after a competitive examination. This would seem to be fair, but is it so? Let the son of an acknowledged gentleman come in competition with the son of a ward politician or with a colored boy, there is but little chance for the boy who can boast of at least a decent ancestry. It would not do for a politician to give an appointment to a boy whose relations could not be of some political use.

From the establishment of the Military Academy up to the commencement of our civil war politics was thought of but little in connection with the Army, but, like everything that becomes a political machine, it must lose its tone, and already the time has long passed when an officer of the Regular Army, when he was known to be such, could get any amount of credit upon his simple promise to pay.

Abolish West Point and continue to make the Army the asylum for broken down politicians and idle dependents, and we will soon become as low as the army of the late King Bomba, whose soldiers begged for *soldi* in the streets of Naples, and whose officers (at least some of them called themselves such) lurked around La Scala to tempt the fast young foreigners into the gambling houses, or houses of still worse character, for the purpose of being introduced to "Mia donna graziosa mia Sorella."

We indulge in the hope that the gentleman who has introduced a bill into the House to restore Mr. E. H. Leib to the Army for the purpose of placing him upon the retired list will not succeed. Leib's career in the Army was not a creditable one to him. He was several times dismissed for drunkenness and scandalous conduct. There is no reason why he should find a retreat and the means of living an idle and dissipated life on the retired list of the Army.

EBBITT.

WHETHER Gen. Hazen did apply for the position of Q. M. Gen. or any such position, as he claims not having done, can be shown by the public records; but we are credibly informed that at the time it was stated at the trial of Gen. Stanley that Gen. Hazen had done this, there was on the table of the J.-A. a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, saying that that he never had.

We congratulate the Navy on the revival of public interest in the naval service, as evinced by the passage of the Harris construction fund bill in the House by an almost unanimous vote, and without even a demand for a roll-call. It shows that brighter days are at hand.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## HINTS FOR THE LINE.—No. I.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Colonels of the Line of the Regular Army, when assigned to duty during a war, should command brigades, divisions, or corps. When commanding a brigade in the field a colonel of the Regular Army should have the local rank and pay of brigadier-general; commanding a division the local rank and pay of major-general; commanding a corps the rank and pay of a lieutenant-general; commanding a separate Army the rank and pay of general. Absent from, or relieved from command, he should return to his actual rank and pay as colonel. This would establish a method of obtaining experienced officers for the important commands in the early part of a war, and would enable the authorities to decide what colonels were fitted for general officers—by actual trial in those positions—before regularly commissioning them.

Colonels found by actual trial to lack the ability necessary for general officers, should be detailed with their real ranks as inspectors at Army and corps headquarters—made chief mustering officers of States—placed in command of important but stationary commands—also used to organize new troops.

The old military saying, "That good old soldiers should be protected from unwarrantable promotion," applies not only to faithful old sergeants who are threatened with promotion to 2d lieutenantcies without the youth or education to fit them for promotion, but to the officer who may be an able and experienced battalion commander, but without the ability necessary for a higher command.

A sergeant commissioned a 2d lieutenant, if unfit for the position, and a battalion commander commissioned a general officer, if unfit for promotion, are not only injuries, but are actual losses to the Service. There is no method of reducing them to the grade in which they were valuable, and even if there was they would be useless, as their pride and ambition would be destroyed. A sergeant can, while a sergeant, perform the duties of a lieutenant (by temporarily detaching the lieutenants), and if found unfit for the position, return to the duties of sergeant without loss of pride or ambition. In the same manner a battalion commander can temporarily act as a general officer, and if not found competent can return to his real rank, and his services be of value on other duty.

Any respectable young man, with fair education, energy, ambition, and good habits, entering the Service as a 2d lieutenant and working his way up until he becomes a battalion commander, can perform the duties of all those grades with credit to himself, and benefit to the Service; but grades above that of battalion commander require, in addition to experience in military affairs, more than average ability. All grades above that of colonel should be selected from the next junior grade, but never regularly commissioned until after serving in and showing marked ability in the higher grade.

The commander of an army in the field, who has the implicit confidence of the enlisted men and regimental officers, should, as a rule, be retained in his position. All general officers are rivals, or at all events in a position to criticise their Army commander. They meet him socially and officially, and it is impossible to expect them all to implicitly believe in him; but if they obey his orders up to the spirit, and keep their opinions to themselves, there is no harm done.

A general who has an actual contempt for his Army commander should be relieved from that Army. One who openly criticises him should be tried and punished. It would be a benefit to discipline if the latter rule were carried out with officers of all grades. When they are serving together in the field during actual operations an officer has, and should have, the right to grumble and criticise as much as he pleases, provided he does so only in the hearing and presence of officers of experience or of equal rank with himself (in other words, where his opinion will have no weight, or at all events, no effect upon the official conduct of his hearers.)

An officer is always on duty when in the presence of an enlisted man, and any criticism of an officer with whom they are both serving is an injury to discipline, and is in effect an official criticism. It is certainly injurious to weaken the belief of new and totally inexperienced officers in the military ability of a senior officer—with whom they are serving during active operation—by officers of experience making adverse criticism in their presence.

## "HARBOR AND COAST DEFENCE."

(NOT ACCORDING TO "MERWIN").

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: As the "heading" to my article in the JOURNAL of April 3 seems to have excited the curiosity and sarcasm of your nameless correspondent, perhaps it would appease his indignation, and be but proper, should you tell him, officially, that you, not I, named the article. I agree with him that the caption is somewhat inappropriate, for the main object of the article was "to relate an incident that occurred in New York harbor in 1871-72, as showing the peculiar views then held by one of our generals high in rank and command" in reference to "Harbor and Coast Defence," and not to discuss the subject in a critical and scientific manner, or "as it is now being discussed in the papers."

As your correspondent is also "quite curious to know who 'Merwin' is," you may tell him he is not a novice, an alarmist, a contractor, or one in the interest of contractors, but that he is one who has won a name for "gallant and meritorious service on many a hard fought field," and has had a practical and theoretical knowledge of engineering and artillery, and has lived in forts and

among ordnance and ordnance stores for more than twenty-five years.

With reference to the reply to my letter, it is only necessary to say that they who are prating so loudly and continuously about the "absolutely defenceless condition" of our harbors, are convincing Congress and the country that they are solely influenced by the question of dollars and cents; and so long as they think this, the much needed appropriation will not be forthcoming.

It is just such assertions as those contained in your nameless correspondent's letter that have caused Congress and the people to lose confidence in the ability, honesty, and integrity even of those who, recognizing and appreciating the just needs of the country in improved modern artillery and the contrivances of modern warfare, are petitioning Congress to assist them to improve and perfect the defence of our harbors and coast.

I repeat that "we certainly are deficient in ordnance of the most recent and improved types; that our permanent works are out of repair and their armament deficient and defective; that there is great and urgent need of improvement in our system of fortification and of our ordnance; and that every effort should be made to accomplish the desired result; but that our defenceless condition is very much exaggerated."

Sneering at patriotism, intelligence, skill and ability, and telling the country that the question is nothing but one of dollars and cents, will not bring the improvement that we admit is needed.

"MERWIN."

## A PLEA FOR PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: As the nomination of 2d Lieut. Edw. S. Farrow to be 1st Lieutenant and Captain by brevet has directed attention to this young officer, I ask the opportunity of presenting some facts concerning him, to show what excellent reason there is for this and still further promotion in his case, as an encouragement to like excellent service on the part of others.

Lieut. Farrow is a native of Maryland, and graduated from West Point in 1876. Upon graduation he joined his regiment in Washington Territory, in time to command one of the first companies that took the field when Chief Joseph led the Nez Percé Indians to war. In his first fight, the battle of the Clearwater, in Idaho, his conduct gained the applause of all.

His Dept. Commander, Brig.-Gen. O. O. Howard, made the following mention of him to the War Department:

2d Lieut. Edward S. Farrow, 21st Infantry, conspicuous for bravery and good conduct at the battle of the Clear Water, July 11 and 12, 1877. This officer throughout the campaign, in addition to his command of company, performed the duties of Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance officer, in the most effective and capable manner.

This campaign was a long and arduous one, continuing into November. In 1878, Lieut. Farrow commanded Colonel Miles's company throughout the Bannock-Piute war, and received substantial praises for his energy, bravery, and good conduct in the battle on Umatilla Plains. He was the last officer to leave the field at the close of this campaign, being kept on the Umatilla Indian Reservation to look after those Indians, then exhibiting an ugly spirit.

In March, 1879, he was ordered by General Howard to take the field with an independent command. While in this capacity he enlisted his 20 Indian scouts. After drilling these scouts in every branch of the tactics, and securing the thorough mastery of them, he started in pursuit of hostile Indians in Northeastern Idaho early in July. This was the commencement of his late brilliant campaign. Without going into detail, let us notice the more salient points.

About the 30th of July, the hostile Indians fought and defeated a large command of U. S. troops sent from Camp Howard, I. T., capturing transportation and many thousand dollars' worth of Government property and supplies. Lieut. Farrow went to the relief of these troops, engaged the Indians, drove them in retreat, recaptured the stock and Government property lost by the other command, burning the Indian camp and equipage. Winter being at hand, and snow already falling, General Howard ordered all the troops into their posts, except Lieut. Farrow's command. He was directed to guard Warrens, until all the settlers in that vicinity could get out of the country. While there in camp, Lieut. Farrow determined to make a final effort. He divided his command, leaving one-third to guard Warrens as directed, and took his pack train, consisting of 22 mules, mounted 16 of his men on these mules, and with a half ration, moved out into an unknown country, with a purpose.

On the 21st of September, Lieut. Farrow struck the hostile camp and captured four of the enemy. He followed them by a night march; at daylight next morning he flanked them, and captured and burned their main camp, containing vast stores of provisions.

From this point, although in a starved and exhausted condition, he never ceased to make forced marches and closely pursue, until he got the hostiles into a deep canyon, where he kept them until they surrendered unconditionally.

Lieut. Farrow took 52 of these Indians "prisoners of war" to Fort Vancouver, W. T., through many hundred miles of hostile and mountainous country. They are now there, in the Post Guard House, and serve to keep in mind the skill and daring of their captor, who makes the following modest report of his capture:

"Feeling that more remained to be accomplished, I made my final effort, which resulted in success. I owe all my success to the most excellent conduct of my small command, and the plan I adopted of not following the hostiles (into a trap) after slight successes, but by night and forced marches to surprise and disconcert them by daybreak attacks. I often practiced the 'flank movement,' and in every case was successful."

The Division Commander, Major General Irvin McDowell, reporting upon this campaign, says:

I am happy to report the persevering efforts of Lieutenant Farrow, 21st Infantry, and his command, after enduring much cold and hunger, have compelled their surrender. The department

commander's account represents the country as unusually rough, broken, and impracticable, and the service to have been particularly arduous and exhaustive.

General O. O. Howard sent the following report of Farrow's last campaign (this report was made after General Howard had given up the campaign as a failure, and had ordered all the troops out of the field, except Lieut. Farrow's command):

My annual report indicated a failure in the main object of the campaign against the Sheep Eater Indians. Now it is reversed—Lieut. Farrow and his scouts having defeated and captured the Indians in several skirmishes. He has at last caused the entire band to surrender, and will deliver them at Vancouver as prisoners of war. There is not a rougher country to campaign over in America. Lieut. Farrow is deserving of special mention for distinguished ability, bravery, etc.

General Howard, in his official letter to the Adjutant General, U. S. Army, in behalf of Lieut. Farrow, says that Lieut. F. has not only given security to the people of northeastern Idaho in capturing this band of Indians, but has prevented a vast destruction of life and property, and has saved the Government many thousand dollars, and the Department a hard campaign in the coming summer. And after speaking in the highest terms of the young officer, he urgently requests and recommends that the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain be conferred upon him.

Lieut. Farrow is now in Washington, drawing maps of the country, over which he conducted his campaign, for the War Department.

Before he rejoins his command we would like to see him promoted to a captaincy, which would be but a slight recognition of the valuable services rendered by him, and the soldierly qualities he possesses. He has expressed himself as not desiring a transfer to any of the Staff Corps. He wishes to remain in the Line, where he can have an opportunity to still further embellish his record.

If he is to return to his command again, why not let him go back with the rank and pay of captain, instead of 2nd lieutenant, inasmuch as he has justly earned it, and is required to perform all the duties of a captain?

Cannot a Board of qualified parties be appointed to examine into such meritorious cases as that of Lieut. Farrow, and afterward by special legislation grant them what they merit? By such a course as this, there would be something to enervate and encourage our young officers, causing them to feel that there is something to work for in their profession.

Lieut. Farrow's name is a household word in Eastern Oregon, Washington Territory, and Idaho—the petitions, in his behalf, from these places, show how his services are appreciated there. Why cannot his superiors, upon whom he has reflected credit, do likewise?

Our Line of the Army needs just such men as Lieut. Farrow has shown himself to be. Let us encourage them.

C. S. JACKSON.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 12, 1880.

## "NEW DEPARTURE IN JOURNALISM."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: I enclose the following, cut from the N. Y. Times, because there does not appear to be anything very "new" about it, as the paper I subscribe to regularly does what it now contemplates doing:

## NEW DEPARTURE IN JOURNALISM.

CHICAGO, Apr. 13.—The Chicago Times proposes to introduce a new feature in the publication of newspapers. It is making preparations to vary the size of its sheet every day, according to the amount of news it has to publish. If 48 columns of space is needed, it will have a 48-column sheet, and if it has 90 columns of news and other essential matter, a 90-column paper will appear. By this means, the Times expects to avoid the necessity of printing triple or quadruple sheets when additional space is needed.

I have been enjoying this "new departure" for some time, with the advantage of always receiving the number of columns promised. You have supplied us with 96 columns of matter when your advertisements pressed heavily on your space. We have become so used to an ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of twenty-four pages that what used to surprise us is now looked upon as no "new departure." I mention the 96 column sheet because the Chicago Times mentions the 90 column sheet as the highest. We of the Army are about as well supplied with a record of our doings in the JOURNAL as any other organization that I know of. A subscriber who reads the JOURNAL regularly must be well posted, with that information that every soldier ought to possess. I feel somewhat proud not only in being a soldier, but (through your paper) knowing somewhat of the body to which I belong. If the soldier don't keep posted, those who are inclined to be turbulent speak of him as a machine (about as much of a man as his gun).

I hope you will keep on give us the interesting news and enabling us to form just conclusions of what an Army is and what it ought to be. We want a little encouragement as a body—a little sunshine. I don't mean the Sun that "shines for all" pretty much except the Army; but it sometimes happens when we have been remotely connected with an organization and get away from it, we are like a weaned baby and don't know that it is best for all. I never could see clearly that the Army is better paid than any other organization.

Yours, respectfully, CORPORAL.

As our correspondent calls attention to this matter, we may say that since the report of the proceedings of Congress began to tax our space, we have published, on an average, twenty-two pages a week, or full sixteen pages excluding advertising; this, too, at a time when the increase in the price of paper and other printing material has compelled many papers to contract their dimensions or increase their price. That we have been enabled to do this is due to an increase in our subscription list, as well as in our advertising.

A "SOLDIERS' reunion" of the 12th Iowa Infantry was formed at Manchester, Iowa, April 7, and a similar organization of the 44th Indiana at Kendallville, Indiana, the same day.



# THE SERVICES IN CONGRESS.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

We publish elsewhere the conclusion of the interesting debate in the House of Representatives on the Army Appropriation bill, which was passed and sent to the Senate. The important bill establishing a construction fund for the Navy, to which we refer elsewhere, has also been passed. This is a good week's work for both Army and Navy.

The Whittaker case has found its way into Congress, which, though so ponderous a body, is like the great steam hammer of Krupp, equally good for the work of crushing a fly or forging a 100-ton gun. A resolution being introduced in the Senate on Friday, April 9, calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish to it any facts that may be in his possession in reference to the recent mutilation of one of the cadets (Cadet Whittaker) at West Point, a sharp debate occurred on the subject, which was participated in by Senators Logan, Eaton, Maxey, Hoar, Voorhees, Bruce, and Burnside. All seemed to be unanimous that a thorough investigation should be made, but the morning hour expired and the resolution went over.

In the Senate on April 12 Mr. Hoar presented a petition signed by numerous persons, some of them officers in the regular Army and Navy, praying that there be no partisan action in the case of Fitz John Porter. The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Maxey has introduced in the Senate a bill appropriating \$5,000 to reimburse Capt. Payne and other officers, and several privates, for losses of personal property, captured and destroyed by the Ute Indians in the fight against Capt. Thornburgh's command, at Milk River, Colorado, in September, 1879.

The Senate has passed the bill, H. R. 5161, repealing the act of June 30, 1878, requiring the removal of the Apaches at Cimarron, N. M., to the Mescalero Apache reservation at Fort Stanton, N. M.

The following bills have been reported from Senate Committees:

**Reported without Amendment.**—S. 163, to restore Assistant Paymaster Nicholas H. Stavey to the active from the retired list of the Navy; S. 1124, for the relief of the heirs of Major D. C. Smith.

**Reported with Amendment.**—S. 904, for the relief of Major G. W. Candee, giving him \$2,650 stolen from him at Fort Arbuckle, I. T. The amendment simply corrects the date of the theft, which was in 1869.

**Reported Adversely.**—S. 147, to authorize the President to restore Bernard Reilly, Jr., to his former rank in the Army; S. 1039, to authorize the restoration of William McGee to the rank of 2d lieutenant U. S. Army.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the Senate and referred to Committees:

**To the Military Committee.**—S. 1608, by Mr. Paddock, for the relief of certain settlers on Fort Kearney military reservation; S. 1609, by Mr. Paddock, to authorize War Department to transfer to Interior Department certain parts of Camp Douglas reservation, Utah; letter from Secretary of War forwarding plans and estimates for construction of a chapel and school at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; by Mr. Hoar, petition of John M. Goodhue, late Major 11th U. S. Infantry, to be restored to the Army, and placed on the retired list; by Mr. Wallace, resolutions of civil authorities of Erie, Pa., in favor of the bill for the establishment of a soldiers' and sailors' home in Pennsylvania; S. 1614, by Mr. Ferry, to regulate the promotion and fix the rank of line officers in the Army; S. 1626, by Mr. Conkling, granting a right of way to the North River Railway Company (through the West Point reservation).

**To the Naval Committee.**—S. 1627, by Mr. McPherson, relating to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy; requiring a physical and professional examination previous to appointment.

**To the Committee on Appropriations.**—Report of Secretary of War in regard to action of War Department on use of Sawyer's improved canister.

On Wednesday of this week Mr. Voorhees, in the Senate, offered a resolution instructing the Pensions Committee to report a bill for the payment of pensions to all the surviving veterans of the Mexican war, excepting those who are burdened with political disabilities, and addressed the Senate for half an hour on the subject. He declared that the erection of a life-size statue in gold to the memory of each one of the soldiers who won for us the great Western country, would be but a barren pittance in comparison with what had been secured by their efforts. Mr. Hoar, in reply, described meeting a robust Mexican veteran just after the rejection of the Mexican Pension bill at the end of the last session—a giant in size, healthier than any United States Senator, rich, and holding one of the best offices in Massachusetts. He had joined Senator Hoar in disapproval of legislation which would put him on the pension rolls. The next day the Senator saw a veteran of the war of the rebellion, completely disabled by his wounds, who could draw a pension of only \$50 or \$75 a month under the existing law. Senator Hoar denounced any measure by which it was intended to pension healthy and rich Mexican veterans as well as the needy and disabled.

A petition has been sent to Congress by Commodore Wm. B. Whiting asking for an amendment to the bill, S. 929, to repeal Sec. 4724 R. S., and to provide that no person on the retired list of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps shall draw a pension. It has been referred to the Senate Pension Committee.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House on Thursday evening passed the following bills:

Authorizing the President to detail an officer of the Navy or Marine Corps to perform the duties of Solicitor and Judge Advocate-General, with the rank, pay, and allowances of Captain in the Navy, or Colonel in the Marine Corps, as the case may be; excepting from the provisions of Sec. 3617 of the Revised Statutes the pro-

ceeds of dockage of private vessels at the several Navy-yards.

The bill, H. R. 64, to authorize the assignment of a rear-admiral on the retired list of the Navy as governor of the Navy Asylum was laid on the table having been reported adversely upon in the Senate. The same action was taken upon the bill reported by the Naval Committee to purchase a site for the Naval Observatory, but in this case because it had already become a law.

The bill donating cannon for a monument to General Francis P. Blair has been passed by the House. The House has passed the bill (S. 53) appropriating \$200,000 for the erection of suitable posts for the protection of the Rio Grande frontier. The Committee on Pensions has reported a bill (H. R. 5899) granting a pension of \$20 per month to the widow of Major R. M. Kirby, 1st U. S. Artillery, who died at Fort Sullivan, Me., in 1842, of disease contracted in service; also a bill (H. R. 5646) granting arrears of pension to James G. Williams, late a scout and guide in U. S. Army.

The following bills have been reported from Committees of the House:

**Reported Favorably.**—H. R. 3112, to pay 2d Lieut. W. B. Homer, 5th U. S. Artillery, \$409.50 for personal effects lost by fire at Fort Barrancas, Fla., Nov. 30, 1879; H. R. 4283, granting Helen M. Scholefield, administratrix of estate of C. M. Scholefield, late additional paymaster U. S. Army, \$544.32 on final settlement of accounts.

The following bills, etc., have been introduced in the House and referred to Committees:

**To the Military Committee.**—Letters from the Secretary of War relative to purchase of site of Fort Clark, Texas; relative to establishment of a new military post in Montana; transmitting communication from Major H. W. James, U. S. Army, retired; in regard to new chapel and school for Columbus Barracks, Ohio; H. R. 5721, by Mr. Lewis, to amend the 104th and 114th articles of war; H. R. 5740, by Mr. Willis, to regulate promotions in the Army, and to fix the rank of line officers; H. R. 5702, by Mr. Washburn, for relief of Deputy Quartermaster General Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. Army. This is the same as S. 1594, to refund the amount expended by him in providing quarters and fuel while awaiting orders at San Francisco in 1864.

**To the Naval Committee.**—H. R. 277, by Mr. Whittaker, for appointment of a commission of not more than three competent officers, to examine the country north of the forty-second parallel and select a suitable point for a Navy-yard, and report their proceedings, with the price demanded for the land, to Congress. A preamble recites the importance of the Pacific coast with more than 2,000 miles of sea line, and but a single Navy-yard and unlimited facilities in the northwest for the construction and repair of ships. Another bill of the same nature was referred to the Naval Committee H. R. 278, by Mr. Goode, authorizing and instructing the Secretary of the Navy to take necessary steps to secure adequate coaling stations and harbors for use of naval forces of United States at proper points on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America and of the American isthmus. The preamble to the bill recites the importance of the measure with reference to the maintenance of free communication of land and sea between the Atlantic and Pacific territories of the Union as a material element of the national integrity and sovereignty.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the reports of the various committees of the Senate and House, which have been accumulating on our hands, we glean the following facts:

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, in their report recommending the passage of the bill (S. 74), giving Lieut. Frank P. Gross, U. S. Army, \$2,000 for the losses he sustained by the burning of his quarters at Fort Clark, Texas, April 19, 1869, cite a number of precedents to show that such an allowance has been made in similar cases. The committee find that the fire occurred without any fault or negligence on the part of said Gross or family, and could not have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care and attention and due diligence on the part of said Gross, and that he can in nowise be chargeable with any responsibility therefor. The quarters occupied by him were old and of exceedingly inflammable material, very easily ignited, and were set on fire by sparks from the hospital chimneys, which was liable to occur at any time when the wind was blowing in the direction from the hospital toward the quarters. The committee further find that Lieut. Gross was assigned to these quarters, and they were the only shelter, protection, or quarters furnished him, and under his orders he had no discretion but to occupy them. The committee present, for the information of Congress and the country, an interesting inventory of the Gross family effects, and after a hopeless struggle with the conundrum as to what "allowance should be made for any property not necessary and proper for Lieut. Gross while in the service, in the line of duty," they propose an amendment to the bill referring the question to the Secretary of War, providing "that no allowance be made for any property except what was useful, necessary, and proper for such an officer whilst in quarters, engaged in the public service." It is accordingly left for the Secretary to determine whether it "was useful, necessary, and proper for such an officer" to have, "while in quarters engaged in the public service," "six linen chemises, ten cotton chemises, eight night gowns," and only "one Scott's Military Dictionary." The question left to the determination of the Secretary involves the other question, "whether it is useful, necessary, and proper" for an officer to have a wife and family. Innumerable acts of Congress recognize this right, and do not, as General Sherman would do, deprive even the subalterns of the privileges of matrimony. It is to be remembered that some of the best officers in our service would never have had any existence at all if the right had not been recognized. Too rigid a construction might reduce an officer's ward-

robe to the requirements of the Georgia costume—"a shirt-collar, and a pair of spurs."

In recommending the passage of the bill, S. 254, "authorizing the President to place the name of Herman Biggs on the list of retired officers of the Army," the Senate Military Committee give a number of letters, one of which, that from Gen. S. V. Benét, presents the pith of the case in Col. Biggs' favor, as follows: "Favorable action on the part of Congress cannot establish a precedent. I do not believe that there is another case where an officer, disabled in service and entitled to be placed on the retired list, has preferred to resign, because at the time of his resignation he believed that he could live without his retired pay. And indeed, this act, so honorable to you as a man and soldier, after a long and distinguished career in the Army, ought to appeal strongly in your favor." Col. Biggs graduated at West Point in 1856, and resigned in 1865, in consequence of impaired health. "While serving under Gen. Foster at the bombardment of Fort Johnston, North Carolina, Col. Biggs received a splinter wound, which was deemed of little consequence at the time, but which since his resignation from the Army has caused him much expense and suffering, and which, after troubling him for sixteen years, has developed into a distressing and open wound, demanding a surgical operation."

The Committee on Indian Affairs, having further considered the bill (H. R. 1735) entitled "A bill to increase educational privileges and establish additional industrial training schools for the benefit of youth belonging to such nomadic Indian tribes as have educational treaty claims upon the United States," reported it with an amendment, and recommended its passage. In their report they say, in regard to the school at Carlisle Barracks: "Your committee, accompanied by the Secretary of the Interior and others, made a visit of inspection to this school on the 21st of February last, and were highly gratified with the methods of education and training adopted, and the marvellous advancement already manifest, which fully attest the feasibility and wisdom of such a policy." The bill as amended is as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to set aside, for use in the establishment of normal and industrial training schools for Indian youth from the nomadic tribes having educational treaty claims upon the United States, any vacant posts or barracks, so long as they may not be required for military occupation, and to detail, without increased pay, one or more officers of the Army, either from the active or retired list, for duty in connection with Indian education under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior: *And provided further,* That moneys appropriated or to be appropriated for general purposes of education among the Indians may be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the education of Indian youth at such posts, institutions, and schools as he may consider advantageous, or as Congress may from time to time authorize and provide.

In their report proposing the amendment which we gave last week to H. R. 5627, "to amend section 1484 R. S. in order to preserve the meaning of the original law from which it was taken with reference to the rank of engineer officers graduates of the Naval Academy," the House Committee on Naval Affairs say: "In fixing the grade and rank of officers of the Navy, the question of the relative rank of the staff presented some very sensitive questions, in part arising from the fact that staff officers, being appointed from civil life, could not, without authority of law, be credited with the period of pupillage, as in case of the line officers graduating at Annapolis; hence, with the purpose of securing harmony and doing justice in fixing questions of precedence, etc., as it seemed to the then legislators, it was provided by law that the staff officer should be credited or allowed 'six years' as of service, when it was provided by law that engineer cadets should be appointed to the Naval Academy, and should have and receive the same period of instruction as cadet-midshipmen; and an effort was made by act of June, 1873, to preserve the harmony intended by the act of March, 1871. This purpose is manifest. Yet, if the 'word' is followed, the 'spirit' thereof is killed, as is apparent; since, if the original bill is allowed to pass, it will, in the opinion of your committee, evade the true intent and meaning of the act of 1871 for the benefit of a few engineer officers appointed in 1866, and at the expense of a larger number of equally meritorious officers."

The bill (H. R. 3303) fixing the compensation and expenses of pension agents was reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, April 8, with an amendment. As it now stands, the bill allows pension agents a salary at rate of \$4,000 per annum; fourteen cents for each pension voucher prepared and paid, and actual and necessary expenses for rent, fuel, lights, and necessary stationery for their offices.

The Senate Report No. 418, from the Pension Committee, to accompany bill S. 496, gives some interesting statistics of the pension business to show the necessity of some change in the existing system. The total number of claims for pension on account of Army and Navy service and service in the war of 1812, which have been filed since June 30, 1861, is 699,674, and the total number of claims allowed is 409,015. After deducting the unsettled claims, which will probably never again be called up for consideration, the number of unsettled and pending claims of all kinds pending in the Pension Office March 1, 1880, was 248,732. The cost per case of settling claims from June 30, 1863, to June 30, 1869, have ranged from \$4.24 per case in 1864 to \$9.13 per case in 1869, and from June 30, 1869, to June 30, 1876, from \$16.90 to \$32.40, and from June 30, 1876, to June 30, 1879, from \$25.41 down to \$18.70. \$904,154.41 was paid on 1,425 cases dropped as fraudulent before the fraud was discovered. \$40,000,000 will be required for the payment of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1881, "and the amount for the payment of pensions will continue to increase for many years thereafter." Excluding all claims on account of service in the war of 1812, claims for bounty land warrants, and claims for increase and for arrears of pensions, there were in the Pension Office and undetermined, on the 1st day of March, 1880, 228,394 original claims for pensions, involving an amount in first payments of not less than \$180,000,000. These claims have been accumulating



for many years; Army invalid claims have for several years last past been coming forward at a constantly increasing rate, and more latterly at a rate entirely unprecedented in the history of the office. Under the present system enormous sums of money are being drawn from the Treasury through fraud by persons who are not entitled to pensions, and many perjuries and forgeries are committed in pension claims.

According to the report of the House Committee on Invalid Pensions in favor of the bill, H. R. 4220, granting a pension to Mrs. Lizzie M. Mitchell, she has been the victim of the error of the surgeon in certifying that the death of her husband, Capt. John Mitchell, 1st Inf., was due to "alcoholism and disease not incident to the service and line of duty." Various testimony is presented to show that this was not the case, and the committee, "after a thorough consideration of the case, believe that the arbitrary record made by the surgeon has done great injustice to the petitioner, and that while the Pension Office is precluded from action in her behalf by that record, her case is entitled to the consideration and action of Congress."

Corporal Wm. J. Elgie, Co. H, 22d Inf., while watching the firing of a salute at the Detroit High School, May 25, 1876, was asked by Lieut. J. Sumner Rogers, U. S. A., military instructor, to take the place of a cadet who was temporarily disabled. The result was the loss of Elgie's right hand by a premature explosion. Lieut. Rogers being there by the orders of the President, it is claimed by Elgie that his service was, in a certain sense, in the line of duty, and he applied for a pension. This claim the Senate Committee on Pensions disallow, reporting, April 5th, "that it is not advisable to establish precedents of paying pensions to persons in the military and naval service of the United States who receive injuries when on leave of absence or not in the line of duty."

In the case of the widow of Gen. Alex. Hays, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1864, the House Committee on Invalid Pensions report in favor of the bill giving her arrears of pension, on the ground that "the increase of pensions granted by special acts of Congress to the widows of those generals who were killed in battle in all cases (except to General Hays) commence at the date of the death of the officer." It was believed at the time the act was passed, increasing her pension to \$50 a month, that it would cover the period intervening between the date of the death and the time the act was approved. But it turned out that this act was exceptional in its character.

#### TEXT OF BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 5582, April 5 (referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions). To provide for the removal of the charge of desertion in certain cases. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That in all cases where the muster or pay rolls of the volunteer armies of the United States contain an entry or charge of desertion against any enlisted man, and such person, his widow or heirs, shall allege and offer record or oral testimony to prove that he did not knowingly and wilfully quit his command without leave, or that, having been furloughed, he did not knowingly and wilfully remain absent after such furlough had expired, or that he did not absent himself or remain absent without leave until after the war had practically ended in that part of the field of operations in which his command was on duty, the Secretary of War shall cause such testimony to be examined in connection with any records of the department bearing on the question; and if the allegation of the claimant appears to be true, the Secretary of War shall certify the fact, and such certificate shall operate as a removal of the charge of desertion; and such enlisted man, or his heirs, shall thereupon have the same right to pension, arrears of pay, and bounty as though such muster or pay roll did not contain such charge of desertion.

H. R. 5628, relating to machinists in the Navy. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all men now serving in the Navy who may be discharged as machinists, with continuous-service certificates entitling them to honorable discharge, and those discharged in the said rating with such certificates since the 20th day of November, 1879, shall receive one-third of one year's pay as a machinist for each good-conduct badge they have received, or may receive, not exceeding three in number under the said certificates, the said gratuity to be received in lieu of re-enlistment as a machinist under such certificate, and to be in full and in lieu of all claims against the United States in connection therewith, for extra pay for re-enlisting, or for continuous service, or for enlistment as a petty-officer; and the amount necessary to carry out the provisions of this act is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. R. 5721, by Mr. Lewis, April 12, 1880 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill to amend articles 104 and 114 of the Articles of War. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That article 104 of the Articles of War be amended by adding the following: "And any officer who shall send, or cause to be sent, to any reviewing authority of Court-martial proceedings any additional charge or charges, or other statements, the nature of which might tend to influence the action of such reviewing authority adversely to the accused, shall be deemed guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Sec. 2. That article 114 of the Articles of War be amended by adding thereto the following: "Before the same shall be forwarded to a reviewing officer for his action thereon."

H. R. 5735, by Mr. McLane (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs). A bill for the relief of Chas. J. Whiting. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint Charles J. Whiting, late lieutenant-colonel 6th regiment of Cavalry, a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry in the Army of the United States, and that he shall be assigned to the first vacancy occurring in his grade in the cavalry arm of the service: *Provided*, That he shall receive no pay for the period he was out of the service other than that already received at the time of his muster-out.

H. R. 5740, by Mr. Willis (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), to regulate promotions in the Army and to fix the rank of line officers. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act all promotions among lieutenants of the line of the Army shall be by seniority in the arm of the service or corps to which they belong, and not regimentally. Sec. 2. That all lieutenants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry who have, by the system of promotion heretofore prevailing and since the adoption of the Revised Statutes of the United States now in force, been over-slaughed and deprived of promotion in the order of their seniority, shall, upon promotion, be borne upon the roster of officers of the grade to which they are promoted, and their names shall appear in the Army Register as taking rank from the date on which they would have been pro-

moted had promotion by seniority been recognized; and their future promotions in the arm of the service or corps to which they belong shall be according to rank as thus arranged and determined.

\* Senate 1614 introduced by Mr. Ferry April 12 is the same as this bill with the omission of the words "now in force."

H. R. 5763, by Mr. John W. Ryan (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs), a bill for the relief of Edward H. Leib. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Edward H. Leib, late captain of the 5th United States Cavalry, and brevet lieutenant-colonel of the United States Army, having been dismissed from the Army May 9, 1877, be, and he is hereby, restored to his proper rank and promotion in the Army, with direction to the Secretary of War, on account of his disabilities incurred in the line of duty, to place him on the retired list, without regard to the limit as to numbers heretofore fixed by law: *Provided*, That he receives no pay for the time he was out of the service.

S. 1607 (referred to the Committee on Military Affairs). *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War correct the date of promotion of First Lieutenant S. W. Fountain, 8th U. S. Cavalry, and to date the same June 23, 1878, instead of October 22, 1878; such error having occurred by reason of a misinterpretation of the act of June 18, 1878.

#### MILITARY INVENTIONS.

The following patents for Military inventions have recently been granted:

A time shell by M. Coloney, of St. Louis. A clock-work mechanism adapted to ignite the charge of an explosive shell at a given predetermined time is inclosed in a rubber case or envelope and placed within the shell to prevent injury by concussion in firing the shell.

A time firing mechanism for shells, torpedoes, etc., by the same. A time mechanism automatically releases the spring firing-pin of an explosive compound, the time of release being determined by the adjustment of a rotary detent.

A machine gun. The transversely-moving breech-slide is locked in firing position by a spring-slide which is released by the movement of the breech-slide. The movement of the locking-slide releases the first firing-pin in the series, and this in turn releases the second, and so on throughout the series.

To James H. Gill, of Philadelphia, for a cartridge primer.

To F. W. Tiesing and S. V. Kennedy, of New Haven, Conn., for a magazine fire-arm.

To W. H. Elliott, of New York, for a magazine fire-arm.

To J. V. Needham and G. Huston, of Birmingham, England, for a safety lock for fire arms. A stop connected to an arm of the trigger is withdrawn from in front of the hammer in the act of firing, so as to allow the hammer to strike the firing pin. Should the hammer become accidentally disengaged from the sear, the stop will arrest it and prevent it from discharging the arm.

To Julien Saget, of New Orleans, for a cartridge.

To John Gardner, of New Haven, Conn., for a cartridge.

#### UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS.

Thomas J. Wood v. The United States.

1. The distinction between office, rank and grade, in the Army and Navy, explained and illustrated.
2. Appointments to office can be made only by the Executive branch of the Government, in the manner provided by the Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 2, and not by congressional enactment.
3. But Congress may retire an officer from active service, and place him on the retired list, upon a rank different from that which attaches to his office by general laws; and may change the mere rank of an officer, on the active or retired list, at pleasure, without coming in conflict with the Constitution.

RICHARDSON, J., delivered the opinion of the court. The claimant alleges, in effect, that he held and still holds the office of major-general on the retired list of the Army, and that Congress has undertaken, by legislative enactment, to remove him from that office and to appoint him to the office of brigadier-general on the retired list. This, he contends, they have no constitutional power to do, and he seeks to recover the difference between the salary of a major-general and that of a brigadier-general, which last has been paid to him.

He held the office of colonel of cavalry in the line of the Army of the United States on the active list, when Congress passed the act of July 28, 1866, chap. 299 (14 Stat. L., 337), the 32d section of which was as follows:

Sec. 32. That officers of the Regular Army entitled to be retired on account of disability occasioned by wounds received in battle, may be retired upon the full rank of the command held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer Service, at the time such wounds were received.

The claimant was wounded in battle while in command of a division of the Army, that being the command of an officer of the rank of major-general. In the year 1868 he was ordered before a retiring board of officers, in accordance with the provisions of law which now form sections 1245-1251 of the Revised Statutes. On the 24th of February of that year the retiring board made the following report, which was approved by the President:

The board is of the opinion that Brevet Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Wood, colonel 2d U. S. Cavalry, is incapacitated for active service, and that said incapacity is the result of three wounds received in battle in the line of his duty while commanding a division of troops in the service of the United States.

In pursuance of the provisions of the act of 1866 already cited, and this report of the retiring board, the claimant was retired by direction of the President on the 9th of June, 1868, with the full rank of major-general.

In order to a correct decision of the issue involved in this case we must first consider what is the difference between office and rank, and must then determine what office the claimant held when thus retired.

The titles or names of the offices to which general and line officers of the Army are appointed—general, lieutenant-general, major-general, brigadier-general, colonel of cavalry or infantry, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, and lieutenant—are employed also as the designation of rank for both the line and the staff, and when no other rank is conferred upon general and line officers the titles of their respective offices also express their rank. But it does not follow that rank and office are therefore always identical, and in point of fact they are not so.

Rank is often used to express something different from office. It then becomes a designation or title of honor, dignity, or distinction conferred upon an officer in order to fix his relative position with reference to other officers in matters of privilege, precedence, and sometimes of command, or by which to determine his pay and emoluments. This is the case with the staff officers of the Army. Section 1131 of the Revised Statutes provides that there shall be five inspectors-general, with the rank of colonel of cavalry. The office thus provided for is inspector-general, and not colonel of cavalry. The latter is a designation with entirely different legal effect from that which the same words express when used to describe an office—that is to say, he receives the pay and is entitled to the dignity, but has not the office with its command and other duties of a colonel of cavalry. In the

same manner the Judge-Advocate-General has the rank of brigadier-general (Rev. Stat., sec. 1198), and chaplains have the rank of captains of infantry (Rev. Stat., sec. 1122). The Adjutant-General has the rank of brigadier-general, and the assistant adjutant-generals the rank of colonel, lieutenant-colonel, or major of cavalry (Rev. Stat., sec. 1128). So with officers of the Quartermaster's Department and the Medical Department, who have rank attached to, but separate and distinct from, their office (Rev. Stat., secs. 1132, 1168).

The distinction between rank and office is thus more clearly apparent with reference to staff officers than to officers of the line, because, in the latter case, the words used to designate the rank and the office are usually the same, while in the former case they are always different.

In some cases officers of the line have a rank assigned to them different from that of the title of their office. The Revised Statutes, in section 1096, provide that the General may select from the Army such number of aids, not exceeding six, as he may deem necessary, who shall have, while serving on his staff, the rank of colonel of cavalry. By section 1097, the lieutenant-general may select from the Army two aids and one military secretary, who shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry while serving on his staff. These selections may be, and usually are, made from among officers whose rank is raised to a higher degree by the service assigned to them. A captain of infantry in the line of the Army may thus be made to rank, temporarily, as a colonel of cavalry. That the new rank thus conferred is not a new office is conclusively shown by the fact that it is acquired by a selection or appointment, if it may be so called, made by the General of the Army, and the Constitution does not permit the power of appointment to office to be vested in the General of the Army (United States v. Germanie, 99 Rev. Stat., 503; Collins' case, 14 C. Cl. R., 568).

The pay of officers on the retired list of the Army is determined by the rank upon which they are retired (Rev. Stat., sec. 1274), and officers of the line are paid according to their rank, except in the case of chaplains, who, under the designation or title of their office, are paid a lower rate than is allowed to other officers of the same rank (Rev. Stat., sec. 1261).

By the laws governing the Navy, unlike those respecting the Army, the pay of staff officers is fixed generally according to, and by the designation or title of the offices held by them, and does not depend upon their rank; so that the rank of staff officers of the Navy is usually operative only in determining the relation of the different officers in the service to each other, in matters of precedence, privileges, and the like, and is generally called relative rank. (Rev. Stat., sections 1471-1488, 1556).

Grade is a step or degree in either office or rank, and has reference to the divisions of the one or the other or both, according to the connection in which the word is employed.

Thus, section 1129 of the Revised Statutes provides that all vacancies in the grade of major, in the Adjutant-General's Department, shall, when filled, be filled by selection from captains of the Army. In that department the grade of major is the rank of the thirteen assistant adjutant-generals of the lowest rank; and therefore grade there refers to rank. Section 1168 provides that all original vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeons shall be filled by selection, by examination, from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental surgeons of volunteers in the Army of the United States during the late war; and in that section grade refers to office, as no rank is mentioned.

By Revised Statutes, section 1094, officers on the retired list of the Army composed part of the Army of the United States, and therefore, no one can be upon that list who is not an officer appointed as required by the Constitution, Art. 2, sec. 2. But being such officer, thus appointed, of any grade on the active list, he may be retired with a rank higher or lower than that which belongs to his office whenever Congress sees fit so to provide. Congress cannot appoint him to a new and different office because the Constitution vests the appointing power in the President with the advice of the Senate, or in certain cases in the President alone, the heads of the executive departments, or the courts of law; but Congress may transfer him to the retired list, and may change his rank and pay at any time, without coming in conflict with that provision of the Constitution.

Congress has frequently exercised the power of changing the mere rank of officers without invoking the constitutional power of the executive to appoint the incumbents to new offices. But when it has been the purpose to place on the retired list one who has been discharged from service, who no longer holds an office in the Army, Congress has provided for his restoration or reappointment in the manner pointed out by the Constitution, generally by the President alone, and then has authorized his retirement. Such was the case of Maj. Collins (14 C. Cl. R., 568). In some cases Congress has provided for the appointment, in the constitutional manner, of an officer upon his retirement, to a higher grade of office than that which he held on the active list. (Act of June 26, 1876, chap. 114, 19 Stat. L., 60).

In the present case, the claimant being a colonel in the line of the Army, his retirement with the rank of major-general, under the act authorizing it, did not confer upon him a new office, and, therefore, did not make him a major-general. He remained a colonel of cavalry, to which office he had been duly appointed, and he acquired only new and higher rank by the act of Congress authorizing his retirement. It was within the legislative power of Congress, under the Constitution, to change his rank at any time, and this they did by the act of March 3, 1875, chap. 178, sec. 2 (18 Stat. at L., 512), wherein it is provided that "all officers of the Army who have been heretofore retired by reason of disability arising from wounds received in action shall be considered as retired upon the actual rank held by them, whether in the Regular or Volunteer Service, at the time when such wound was received, and shall be borne on the retired list and receive pay thereafter accordingly." This reduced the rank of the claimant on the retired list from that of major-general to that of brigadier-general, which was the rank held by him in the volunteer service at the time when his wound was received, but left him still in the office of colonel of cavalry.

The order of the War Department of March 23, 1875, which styles the claimant "brigadier-general," "formerly major-general," refers, by those designations, only to his rank and not to his office. His rank was all the order was dealing with, and it had no reference to official appointment.

It is alleged on the part of the claimant, as before stated, that Congress undertook to remove him from the office of major-general and to appoint him to the office of brigadier-general, which they have no constitutional power to do, and it is claimed that he is still a major-general, and entitled to be paid as such. But we have shown that the claimant was not appointed to the office of major-general; that he still retained, on the retired list, the office of colonel of cavalry; that the rank which was conferred upon him by act of Congress upon his retirement was in no sense a constitutional appointment to a new office; and that the same power which gave him that rank could take it away. His rank having been reduced from that of major-general to that of brigadier-general, his retired pay, which is controlled by rank, is reduced accordingly. As he has already been paid the salary of his rank his petition must be dismissed.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—On Wednesday evening, April 7, Companies C and K were at the armory for battalion drill, the equalization being four commands twenty front. The work was commenced with dress parade, Col. Clark in command. The formation was good, but the manual of the left wing of this battalion at the carry, order, and parade rest was not up to the standard of the companies' drilling on the 1st and 5th; nor equal to that of the right wing on this occasion. The manual of arms was ignored, and at the close of the ceremony, battalion movements were commenced; but without a new formation. In the column of fours, march, the step was fast, with distances only fair; double distance was always taken by the right guide of the fourth company while marching in column of fours. In a march to the rear distance was lost in the right wing. On and too the left and right close column of companies from column of fours were next executed, and not always in good shape. The rear companies would enter the column without due care for distances, the consequence being the changes of guides and shuffling in the dress; while the lieutenant commanding the second company invariably ordered the "support" ere the company succeeding him was dressed; par. 378, Tactics. A wheel into line from column of fours showed a loss of distance in the third company. After breaking from the right to march to the left in column of fours, on right into line was executed in handsome shape. Markers and guides should not under any circumstances move after being established by a field officer. Right of companies rear into column was excellent. Then the column was closed in mass on fourth company, the movement being spoiled by the commandant of the fourth company dressing with pieces at the right shoulder. In taking wheeling distance the fourth company was too quick. These movements on first company were excellent. After a march in column of fours, with marches by the flank of sub-divisions, line was formed; distances absolutely perfect. Then the manual of arms was executed in line. Very little fault could be found by the most severe critic with the execution of this manual except the departure from the tactics at the unfixed bayonet and the established regimental "bang" at the order. The left guide of the fourth company would be benefited by a perusal of paragraph 189, Tactics. He should conform to its provisions. After a short rest the pieces were inspected by company and the loadings and firings executed. The first fire was by company, delivered in splendid style, every movement being almost perfect. The JOURNAL considered this part of the evening's drill as near to the perfection of tactics as could be obtained; but was decidedly taken aback by the exclamation, "Why they are shooting with empty guns!" made by a lady friend of the regiment who sat immediately in our front. The pieces had been inspected, and of course were empty, and as Col. Clark strictly followed the tactics the first fire was indeed delivered without the order to load. The inference is that the pieces are loaded, but for drill, and after an inspection of rifles the order load seemed a necessity, at least so thought the lady critic. The fire by wing was excellent, the left wing being slightly the best, while that by battalion and file was delivered with steadiness and accuracy. The close column movements and deployments were next taken up, and executed in good shape, though not without small errors, both by officers and guides. The officers and men of the 7th are so nearly perfect in company movements that these small faults in battalion evolutions are easily picked out. True they are small; but they are still unnecessary, and if the same attention was paid to the commanding officer of the battalion as accorded to the captain at company drill, even the small errors would not be committed and repeated. Guides rarely blunder at company drill, yet in battalion movements they hesitate and halt as though not thoroughly familiar with their duties.

Four companies of sixteen files were the equalization of Companies A and H on Friday, April 9, Col. Clark commanding the battalion. The dress parade, which commenced the drill, was all that could be desired, men steady and manual good. The march, column of fours, right in front, could hardly be improved; step exactly 110 to the minute, and distance of the very best. On a wheel about by fours, the left company increased the step to almost 125, and in the effort to keep correct distances the right wing was somewhat broken. This extreme cadence was observed whenever the left was in front. Close column was formed, on the right and left, from this column of fours, the commandant of the third company completing the movement ere the rear company was dressed. This error was repeated in the second company, as to the right and left, close column of companies. On reforming the column of fours the interior companies invariably were too slow in taking up the march, thus causing loss of distance and a break in the step. From column of fours, left front into line, was performed in splendid shape, promptness, rapidity, and accuracy being its main features. After an advance by the flank of companies, and reformation of the column, the fours were wheeled into line, dressing being a mere matter of form. In breaking from the right to march to the left, the first company failed to advance company distance to the front; but the on right into line was most satisfactory. These movements were repeated by the left in correct shape, but the support arms of the fourth and third companies (original) was very slow, for notwithstanding they were the first to enter the line, the last company was being dressed ere the "support" was ordered. The formation of double column of fours, with deployment to the front, were admirably performed in all but the third company, its front into line being ragged. The column was again formed, and this time deployed by two movements without a blemish. The line was marched to the rear, and the manual of arms executed. Every movement of this manual was executed with clock-like precision, and even the unfixed bayonet, whose regularity and "click, click," is a feature of many companies in the regiment, was executed by the battalion with the promptness and unity of one set of fours. It would be hard indeed to find one hundred and fifty men who could execute the manual of arms with the precision of this battalion, and yet it was not perfect, for the right sergeant of the third, and left sergeant of the fourth companies executed too many of the orders. There is no excuse for the sergeants of the 7th in not being posted on that part of the manual contained in paragraph 789, Tactics, and when on three successive drills the left guide of the battalion is found executing the charge bayonet and other prohibited motions, it shows either a lack of instruction or decided inattention. After a short rest the loadings and firings were executed, by company, wing, rank, file, and battalion. The volleys by company were splendidly delivered, those of the fourth company having a slight advantage, but by wing the right carried the honors. By rank the rear rank volley is ever the best, and with the file and battalion none could find fault. It was an exhibition well worthy of the best militia regiments in the world, while for steadiness of delivery and perfectness of motion there are very few battalions in the regular service of any nation that could excel in this portion of drill, the battalion of Companies A and H. Line was then rectified, the junior officer commanding the second company stepping to the rear after

the dress to allow the third to establish its line, instead of proceeding to the front and centre of his company. At right of companies rear into column, the second company marched too far to the rear. Close in mass on fourth company and take wheeling distance were correct; the same movements on the right being equally well executed. After forming close column on first company left in front, a deployment was made on the fourth, marred by the third company in column advancing too far to the left, causing much shuffling at the dress. The deployment from close column on first company right in front was impaired by the same error. The other ployments and deployments were correct. After forming the double column a deployment was ordered to the front, the left guide of the right company (second) failed to place himself on the line of markers, while the commandant hesitated as to which flank he should dress to. The movement was very slow, and the poorest of the drill. The double column was again formed and deployed by two movements, yet, although there was not sufficient space, the left company by a front into line completed the movement in splendid shape. From the column of fours line was formed by two movements, the front into line being of the best description. The movements were repeated toward the opposite flank equally well. The command was then dismissed. The drill as a whole was thus far the best of the series.

The closing drill of the series was held April 13, with Companies E and F equalized in four commands twelve files front, Col. Clark in command. After the usual dress parade the column of fours march was taken up, step 114, distances poor, and alignments irregular, with manual of a very ordinary description. In the "to and on the right and left," close column of companies, the distances were poor, while the manual at the halt, with the exception of the fourth company, was ragged. In taking up column of fours from these close columns, the interior companies, second and third, were invariably too slow, with the consequent loss of distance. Indeed, during all the marches in column of fours, the first sergeant of the third company allowed more than double distance. The left front into line from column of fours was rendered in fair shape, as was also the break from the right to march to the left; but at the "on right into line" the guides were very slow, and the execution not up to the standard. These movements were repeated by the left, the rear company (original first), breaking at the right forward fours right. At the "centre forward" the left centre company was slow to advance, and still slower in the oblique to the left. The deployment was to the front, the front into line being in double time. At the command the pieces were most properly brought to the right shoulder; the lieutenant commanding the second company, however, in the most deliberate manner directed the first sergeant and first set of fours to resume the carry. After reforming line, Col. Clark cautioned this lieutenant as to his error, and then ordered a repetition of the movements, yet, strange to say, the same blunders were committed, while in addition the first company failed to support arms. The movements were for the third time executed, and at last correctly. The double column of fours was reformed, and deployed by two movements, the right wing being very slow to support arms. During these movements, as in the successive formations throughout the drill, the guides were hardly equal to the occasion, while the left guide of the battalion had improvised a special movement for the inverting of his piece and the manner of holding it. A perusal of paragraph 374 might improve this sergeant. After a march by the flank of sub-divisions line was reformed, the centre being somewhat crowded, and ere the manual of arms was commenced, the Colonel had to order the line rectified. The manual was good, with the exception of the bang at the order, and the incorrect unfixed bayonet. The men were most steady and attentive, and when the Colonel gave an "order arms" from the "present" not a man in the line moved. The firings were all good, there being little difference between companies or wings. An advance and retreat in line were excellent, a halt being ordered ere the wheel about by fours was ordered. At right of companies rear into column, the third company advanced too far to the rear ere wheeling into column. The close in mass on fourth company was spoiled by the crowding of the first company; take wheeling distance, and repeat the mass on first company, were well done. The close column movements and deployments were fairly rendered, with the exception that the first and second companies advanced to the front and then to the right or left, instead of at once inclining to the right or left, and so entering the column. At a deployment on fourth company the second company halted too soon, and much shuffling was had at the dress. After forming the double column, a deployment was made to the front, the commandant of the second company dressing his division with pieces at right shoulder. At the command the men were somewhat nonplussed. They knew the order was wrong, but yet thought that the dress should be completed. The consequence was that heads and eyes were turned to the right, and pieces were brought to the carry one by one. The commandant of the third company finally ordered the "carry," and his command dressed. The movements were repeated, and again the commandant of the centre division ordered the dress with pieces at right shoulder. A deployment from the double column by two movements was fairly rendered, and the formation of column of fours into line, by two movements, both to the right and left, were executed in excellent shape. After a few more marches in column of fours the command was dismissed. The drill was, on the whole, the poorest of the series, it being decidedly defective in even the movements embraced in the school of the company, and was only saved by the manual and loadings and firings.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, S. N. Y.—Adjutant General Townsend has issued the following orders, in which the full meaning of paragraph X, General Orders No. 9 is explained. As the JOURNAL assumed, the report is intended to act as a check to the Annual Uniform and Equipment Fund reports. The report must be made by each company in the National Guard, S. N. Y.:

"To remove any possible misunderstanding in the reading of paragraph X of General Orders No. 9, c. s., from these Headquarters, it is hereby declared that the paragraph referred to, simply requires that a 'Report of Parade' (Form 92) of each and every parade of the company, with a copy of the order for the parade, shall be forwarded within ten days thereafter, direct to the Inspector General, accompanied by a list of names of present and absent at such parade. This list of names of present and absent is intended only for the Inspector-General. The Inspections and Annual Reports required by General Orders No. 9, c. s., from these Headquarters, which cannot be conveniently made this year, before the 15th day of August, may be made at any time during the following months of the year, provided that all be completed and the Annual Reports forwarded prior to the 1st day of December next."

Judge Advocate General Horace Russell has delivered an opinion in the cases of W. Osborn, John E. Gage and Wm. A. Seibert, 21st Sep. Co. N. Y., who were dropped from the roll on account of being minors at the time of enlistment and not having the consent of parents or guardians. General Carr, commanding 3d Division, disapproved of the action of

Capt. Cole, and the subject was by mutual consent referred to the Judge Advocate General, who says:

"1. It being unquestioned that the persons named enlisted before they were twenty-one years of age, and without the consent of parent or guardian, their original enlistment was in violation of section 13 of the Military Code, which says 'no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian.'"

"It follows, then, that their names having been received 'contrary to law and Regulations' (section 609 of General Regulations), should have been stricken from the rolls, unless their muster and inspection, after they became of age, amounted to a new enlistment or were such a ratification of the previous enlistment as to render it lawful and binding thenceforward."

"2. It seems that Osborn was nineteen years of age when he enlisted in January, 1877. He was, therefore, twenty-one in January, 1879, and was mustered and inspected in June following."

"I am of opinion, after examination and reflection, that his continued service, after arriving at his majority, and particularly his muster and inspection in June, were such a ratification of his enlistment in January, 1877, as to make it thenceforth lawful and binding upon him and upon the State."

"Whether the same ruling will apply to Gage and Seibert is not clear, because I am uninformed when they became twenty-one years of age. If they were twenty-one before the inspection in June, 1879, or became twenty-one before their names were stricken from the rolls, and after becoming twenty-one did any act showing an intent to ratify and be bound by their enlistment, then the same rule should be applied in determining their status."

The General quotes numerous cases to support the decision. The question as to whether the company commander should apply to Division Headquarters for leave, or whether he may of his own motion strike from the roll the names of persons received under age, without consent of parent or guardian. Sec. 609, General Regulations, is the only section in Code or Regulations governing this case.

"It is true this section (609) is not quite harmonious with the other provisions of law and the Regulations relating to discharges, expulsions, and strikings from the rolls; and invests a Captain with power to judicially determine, without trial, that the name of a man has been received contrary to law and the Regulations, and to drive him from the service and deprive him of the benefit of his past service, no matter how faithful and efficient it may have been. But the answer is, it is the law as it stands. There are many provisions of the Military Code not harmonious; and any abuse of discretion in this as in other matters can be corrected by appeal and review."

The result is:

"1. The name of Wm. V. Osborn was improperly and unlawfully stricken from the roll and should be restored."

"2. If Gage and Seibert ratified their enlistment after becoming of age and before their names were stricken from the rolls then their names were improperly stricken from the rolls and should be restored."

"If they were still under twenty-one years of age, or since attaining that age had not ratified their enlistment by some word or act before their names were stricken from the rolls, then their names were properly stricken from the rolls."

"3. The Commander of a separate company may strike from his roll the names of persons received or retained contrary to provisions of law and the Regulations, without applying for leave to the Division Commander."

Paragraph 609 of the General Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of New York is therefore amended to read as follows:

"Commandants of regiments and companies, subject to the approval of the respective Division Commanders, are required to strike from their rolls the names of all persons who have been received or retained as members of such regiments or companies contrary to the provisions of law and of these Regulations; and they are strictly forbidden to grant to any such person a certificate of service, or of exemption, or discharge from military service."

CALIFORNIA.—The following percentages of attendance at drills for the month of February, 1880, National Guard of California, have been announced by Adjutant-General Backus: 1st Regiment—Companies C, 77.27; B, 73.39; F, 71.81; H, 71.30; E, 59.71; D, 49.52; regiment, 66.17. 2d Regiment—Companies G, 91.86; D, 85.45; C, 85.22; F, 82.10; H, 72.02; B, 63.10; regiment, 80.80. 3d Regiment—Companies E, 73.52; B, 64.51; A, 63.77; D, 61.54; H, 56.78; C, 46.95; regiment, 59.97. 1st Battalion Infantry—Companies G, 75.42; E, 71.64; C, 56.76; A, 45.74; D, 45.55; battalion, 56.29. 5th Battalion Infantry—Companies A, 72.65; B, 68.39; battalion, 70.52. 1st Battalion Cavalry—Companies A, 65.18; C, 63.97; B, 57.01; battalion, 62.32. Unattached Companies—San Bernardino Cavalry, 100.00; Chico Guard, 80.00; Howston Guard, 75.35; Vallejo Rifles, 74.44; Sacramento Light Artillery, 74.00; Oakland Light Cavalry, 71.22; Union Guard, Gatling Battery A, 70.97; Stockton Guard, 70.49; Co. A, Light Battery, 62.55; Los Angeles Guard, 62.50; Eureka Guard, 58.76. The percentage of the National Guard of the State for January was 59.67. For February, 68.67. There has been a great improvement over the month of January in the returns received; they have been more accurately prepared, and the increase of percentage is commendable. The corrected returns of Company A, 1st Battalion Infantry, for January, show the percentage of said company to be 39.93, which reduces battalion percentage for the month mentioned to 51.83, in lieu of 67.72 as announced. In the interest of, and for the purpose of promoting the efficiency of the troops of the State, it has been ordered that the companies of each regiment, when stationed in the same city, be concentrated in one armory, whenever sufficient accommodations can be provided. No company will be allowed to locate its armory outside of the building selected by the regimental commander, without good cause is shown for such action, nor without permission from the "Board of Location and Organization." The name of Germania Rifles, Company D, 2d Infantry, has been changed to Company D.

WISCONSIN.—In militia circles in the Cream City everything betokens a general revival of interest. For some years past the only organization kept up has been the Sheridan Guard, an infantry company nominally sixty or seventy strong, but composed entirely of a class of men who, while of the most reliable class when work was required, had little or no time at their disposal for parade and show. Under the instruction of Capt. O'Connor, the company had been thoroughly and carefully "grounded" in everything relating to their drill, and when inspected by the Adjutant-General of the State their appearance was most commendable, despite a sombre and somewhat inappropriate uniform. The prospect of the grand reunion in June next has given great stimulus to martial affairs, and Milwaukee expects to be able to parade a fine troop of cavalry, a well equipped battery, and possibly a battalion of infantry during the encampment. Sixty names are counted upon for the troop, and on Tuesday last Adjutant-General Bryant formally mustered the command into the service of the State. Whatever doubts may be entertained



as to the possibility of obtaining a proper "mount," there is no room for criticism where the personnel and spirit of the company is concerned. A number of the "solid" young men of the city have joined with as many veterans of the war, and the choice of officers would indicate that when drills commence this week there will be no trifling. Captain Robert Hill handled a battery during the war, and though of late years his faculty for command has mainly been exercised in the Knight Templar Commanderies, his soldierly physique and fine voice at least would go far to fit him for the captaincy. Of the subalterns of the troop, Lients. Blatz and Peck, we will be better able to judge after seeing them in the saddle, but if the latter succeed in handling the sabre with half the life he throws into the pen there will be abundant cause for congratulation. It is suggested that the sooner the company provides itself with the authorized "U. S. Army Cavalry Tactics," the less its members will have to unlearn. A local firm is advertising "Cook's Cavalry Tactics" at 30 cents per copy, which besides being an orthographical slur at the expense of the distinguished author-soldier, is throwing enthusiastic young soldiers off the track. The attention of Captain Hill and his company is invited to General Orders No. 6, from Headquarters of the Army, of 1873, by which "all exercises, evolutions, and ceremonies" not embraced in the U. S. Army Tactics of that year are prohibited by the President both in the regular service and the militia. The 1st Battery, Wisconsin State Guard, is now contracting for its uniform, and is expected to be in readiness for service by June 1. There is only one building in Milwaukee suitable for a drill shed or room. The large skating rink on the west side might be readily made available, but for the present, at least, the companies will be compelled to take their "school of the soldier" in all manner of odd nooks and corners.

## VARIOUS ITEMS.

— PENNSYLVANIA militiamen are high strung. The latest is a duel between two members of the famous City Troop, Philadelphia.

— COL. JAS. MCLEER, 14th New York, was on April 12 unanimously chosen brigadier-general, 5th Brigade, vice Jas. Jourdan, promoted. The colonel is a veteran of the late war, in which he lost an arm.

— GOVERNOR HOYT, Commander-in-Chief National Guard, Pennsylvania, will review the 1st regiment, Philadelphia, on April 19, the parade being in honor of the nineteenth anniversary of the corps. The veteran corps of the regiment will participate in the parade and review.

— PRIVATE MORTON F. PLANT having been expelled by Company C, 7th New York, for neglect of duty, the action of said company is confirmed at regimental headquarters.

— THE mutual benefit association known as the Veteran Association of Company H, 11th New York, and in existence for the past two and a half years, has reorganized under the title of Veteran Association, 11th regiment, N. G., and will meet on the first and third Thursdays of each month at 26 Delancey street. The membership now numbers 63, and its assets are some \$600. The present officers are: Jac. Munzert, commander; Mr. Rickettschauser, vice commander; Nic. Hartmann, quartermaster; John Babz, adjutant.

— THE 7th New York will parade in fatigue uniform, white belts, for battalion drill, on Wednesday, April 21, at 8 p. m.

— ASSISTANT SURGEON RICHARDSON, 47th New York, delivered a lecture to the board of officers, on the handling of wounded men and wounds generally, on April 14. One more step in advancement for the 47th regiment and 11th Brigade.

— THE California militia bill was passed in Assembly, April 3, notwithstanding the bitter opposition of the sand lot orators. Vote, 49 to 11. This law provides for an eight days' encampment.

— A BRILLIANTLY illustrated article on "The New York 7th," with sketches by Francis Lathrop, Kelly, Chase, Share, Taber, Burns, Gibson, and others, will appear in the May number of *Scribner's Monthly*. The formation and history of New York's famous regiment, the riots, the war record, and the later days of peace, are entertainingly described.

— THE General Court-martial convened at Boston, Mass., March 8, 1880, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Dalton, 2d Corps Cadets, president, for the trial of Capt. Wm. G. McElroy, Co. G, 9th Infantry, Mass. Vol. militia, on charges of neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, and violation of the military law, find the accused guilty, and sentence him "To be discharged and disqualified from holding office in the militia of the Commonwealth." The proceedings, findings, and sentence of the court have been approved by the Commander-in-Chief, and Capt. McElroy has been discharged and disqualified.

— THE 49th New York (Anburn), commenced battalion drills this week. Lieut.-Col. Kirby was instructor.

— THE new armory at Watertown, N. Y., was inspected by Generals Wylie and Oliver, and State Superintendent of Armories Deegan, on April 9, and pronounced one of the very best, in point of convenience, in the State. It will be assigned to the 35th New York Battalion, Col. A. J. Casso.

— SENECA Falls, N. Y., has got the "separate company" fever. It is to be hoped that Gen. Townsend will prescribe and stop the spread of this contagious disease in our country villages.

— THE second annual musical and literary entertainment of Company K, 12th New York N. G., Capt. Edward Fackner, was held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Thursday evening, April 8, before a large and most fashionable audience, every seat in the building being occupied ere the commencement of the overture, "Leutner's Festival," by Bernstein's orchestra. This was followed by a duet by Mrs. Griffiths and Arthur C. Todd. The elocutionist, Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., then gave a spirited selection from Macaulay's poem of "Virginia." Part songs by the Eclectic Musical Society, a quartette by members of the Liederkreis Society, and arias by Miss Henrietta Beebe and Mr. Jacob Graff, with the Fotheringay Park scene from Schiller's "Mary Stuart," by Mrs. J. E. Frobisher, closed the first part of the programme. In the second part, Mr. Roberts in "A Brake-man Goes to Church" and the "Top Note" kept the audience in a roar, while Mrs. Frobisher's "Enchanted Shirt" increased the merriment. The vocal part of the programme by Miss Beebe and Mr. Graff was most pleasing. The musical features were closed by the chorus and audience singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Among the guests of the company were General Shaler, Judges Gildersleeve and Larremore, Colonels Ward, Jussen, and Cruger, Commissioner Hess, General Palmer, and officers from nearly all the regiments in the division. After the floor was cleared dancing was commenced and continued until early morning.

— COL. YALE, 51st New York, was surprised, etc., by a drum corps on April 8, a set of handsomely framed portraits of the corps being the result. Of course the Colonel responded, and all adjourned to Windholz, where lunch was served.

— MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES JOURDAN, commanding 2d New York Division, has issued orders directing the commandants

of the 5th and 11th Brigades to issue orders to the organizations of their commands to assemble, fully armed and equipped, for inspection by their brigade inspectors. They will designate the places at, and the dates on which these inspections shall be made. The 17th Separate Company, Infantry, Flushing, and Battery C, will assemble at their armories on May 5 and 7, respectively, at eight o'clock p. m., for inspection by the division inspector.

— Co. A, 9th regiment (Massachusetts), was inspected by Major D. J. Sweeney April 13; 30 present, 19 absent; total, 49. The general appearance of the men was not up to the standard in many cases, uniforms, accoutrements, and knapsacks being loosely thrown on. The command was steady during the inspection, and the manual fair. The drill was a good one, showing that the instruction was not neglected, and if Capt. Reardon would insist on discipline his command would rank high among the organizations of Boston. On the same evening Major Colgon inspected Co. D, Capt. Bogan's command appearing to very good advantage. There were 35 men present, the manual, loadings, and fringes, and company movements being exceedingly well rendered. The inspection was most satisfactory.

— THE 14th New York (Brooklyn) were instructed by Major Michell in the school of the battalion and loadings and fringes at the armory April 13, the formation being ten companies, as usual, unequalized, giving a very ragged appearance to the battalion. Company instruction thorough and often is needed in this regiment. During one of the rests Col. McLeer entered the hall and was greeted with loud applause. In response the Colonel said he presumed that the applause was in consequence of his having received the election as General of the 5th Brigade. He had been bound for the time being to accept the flattering vote, but he had ten days in which to consider the matter.

— C. S. GRAFFULA, the veteran bandmaster of the 7th New York, is about to retire from active service. Wernig, of the 23d, is likely to be his successor.

— CAPT. ROBERT STERLY, Battery I, 12th New York Brigade, Rochester, has been placed in arrest for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

— THE 22d New York drill at the armory on April 30 and 22. A full dress drill, dress parade and review to close with a promenade concert will be held April 29. Co. H will hold an inter-military athletic tournament at the armory Saturday evening, April 24, open to all members of the National Guard.

— THE closing drill and reception of Co. K, 23d New York (Brooklyn), was held April 8th at the Clermont Avenue armory. The Partridge medal was won by Geo. McDonald. The attendance was large and brilliant and the music of the very best quality.

— THE closing drill and reception of the 47th New York Drum Corps will be held at the armory Tuesday evening, April 20. Drum Major McIntyre will see that all guests are properly taken care of.

— THE left wing 23d New York will drill in battalion movements at the armory Saturday evening, April 17. A promenade concert will follow the drill.

— A LITERARY, musical, and dramatic association has been formed in the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and for the purpose of raising funds to completely equip its hall or lecture room in the new armory, an entertainment was given at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, April 10. The programme consisted of three acts of "Othello," a farce, and the Skidmore Guards—minstrelsy—the characters being assumed by active and veteran members of the regiment. The house was well filled and the entertainment a very successful one.

— BREVET-MAJOR JOSEPH P. SANGER, 1st U. S. Artillery, read a most interesting paper on "Staff Duties" before the officers of the 11th New York Brigade, Gen. E. L. Molineux, on April 10th.

— THE athletic entertainment at the 13th regiment's armory April 8th was well attended. The programme was a varied one, the several contests being spirited and winners loudly applauded. There were, however, too many "tugs of war," and seemingly needless delay in their arrangement. Dostworth furnished the music, and dancing wound up the evening's amusement.

— Co. D, 13th New York, added music, readings and dancing to the programme for their closing drill April 12th. The entertainment was a pleasant one. After the concert an order of ten dances were indulged in.

— THE 5th regiment, Baltimore, Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, was reviewed by Governor Hamilton and Adjutant-General Watkins at the armory April 13th. The ceremony was executed in splendid shape, as was a dress parade which followed. A fine drill, with Gatling guns, was given under Capt. Wm. P. Herbert, after which the band, directed by Bandmaster Itzel, discoursed some most excellent selections. The attendance was large and the occasion one of the most pleasant of the series of concerts.

— THE Fair in aid of the armory fund Scranton Battalion, 13th regiment, Pa., has been a complete success.

— BATTERY F, 3d New York Division, Troy, Capt. George T. Steenberg, will go into a camp of instruction during the summer. Capt. Steenberg has invited Batteries B and K, N. Y. City, C, Brooklyn, and D, Poughkeepsie, to join with his command and organize a most complete school. The State has plenty of campequage, and if the men will snubst themselves it is expected that the State will furnish transportation.

— THE 23d New York (Brooklyn) will drill by wing at the Fort Green Plaza as follows: Companies B, C, G, H, and K, Saturday, April 24; Companies A, D, E, and F, Saturday, May 8. Assembly at 5.45 p. m.

— PRIVATE ROBERT H. THOMAS, Co. B, 23d New York, has been expelled for continued neglect of duty and non-payment of fines.

## RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE first long range match of 1880 at Creedmoor, Saturday, was won by Frank H. Holton, 23d New York, score 193 out of the possible 225. A. H. Cobb won the off-hand match, 100, 200 and 300 yards, with 63 points out of the possible 75.

— THE third monthly competition for the prize picture, 13th New York, was held April 10 at regimental armory, Cos. C, E, G, I and K entering teams. Co. G won with 181. The other scores were: C, 179; K, 179; I, 163; E, 109.

— THE opening matches at the Stockton rifle range were held April 10. The interstate military contest, teams of ten men, distance 200 and 500 yards, was won by the 7th regt., N. J., with a score of 385 against 371 made by the 6th regt. W. Stevens won the "Sharps" match, military rifles, 200 yards, Geo. Fox taking the cartridge prize.

— THE following challenge has been issued to the military riflemen of Massachusetts:

ARMORY Co. D, 1st REGT. M. V. M.,  
ROXBURY, Mass., April 10, 1880

To the officers and men of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia:  
The company I have the honor to command believe the

efficiency of the militia of this State as a shooting force would be promoted by occasional friendly rifle matches or competitions, on the part of the various companies of the State, one with the other. With this end in view I have been authorized to issue the following: Co. D, 1st regiment Infantry, M. V. M. (Roxbury City Guard), challenge any company in the State to shoot a friendly match at 200 yards, with the arm furnished them by the State. The team to be selected from members of the company competing and from those who were mustered previous to April 10, 1880; to shoot ten rounds per man, and to consist of not less than twenty officers and enlisted men. Minor details, such as time, place of meeting, etc., to be arranged by the company commanders. All communications in relation to the above should be addressed to the undersigned.

T. R. MATHEWS, Captain.

— THE 51st Regiment Rifle Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Col. J. W. Yale; Vice-President, Col. D. H. Bruce; Secretary, Sergeant O. G. Lombard; Coach, Quartermaster Sergeant M. S. Blakely; Scorer, Sergeant C. G. Chapin.

— THE third individual match regimental rifle club 23d New York was held April 7th. The scores were as follows: First Class—C. C. Blossom, 23; Second Class—F. L. Smith, 21; Third Class—F. A. Martens and F. C. Martino, 19 (the latter will shoot off the "tie"); Fourth Class—C. H. Place, 15 out of a possible 25.

— THE Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association have amended the conditions of the International Military Match for the Hilton trophy by substituting "any position" for the present "Head to target position" at 500 yards. This change will give a great advantage to the Regular Army teams, and unless the conditions of the Interstate Military Match are also changed to permit "any position" at mid-range, may lead to the defeat of New York's marksmen in the contest of 1880. The marksmen of the Regular Army will hail this change with pleasure, as the "back position" is a favorite one.

— AT the meeting of the Board of Directors N. R. A., held April 13th, it was unanimously resolved to accept the invitation of the Irish Rifle Association and send a team to Dollymount in June next. Communications were read from the Secretaries of the Massachusetts, Washington and New Jersey Rifle Associations announcing that representatives would compete for places, the balance to be made up from New York and vicinity. Eight men will compose the team and reserves. Major Henry Fulton, Colonels John Bodine, H. G. Litchfield, E. H. Sanford, Generals Alexander Shaler, E. L. Molineux and Mr. James Grant were appointed a committee with power to make the necessary arrangements and select the team.

— G. O. 5, April 2, Dept. Texas, amends G. O. 3, c. a. from headquarters, so as to allow as many consecutive days, per month, for practice, as may be necessary to enable all the allowance and accumulation of cartridges, to be expended during the present fiscal year.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER asks: "If a soldier goes to Germany on furlough is he allowed to wear his uniform?" ANSWER.—There are no orders to the contrary.

"Pix" asks "how to obtain a position as apothecary in the U. S. Navy?" ANSWER.—Apply to the Secretary of the Navy at Washington, stating position you seek, age, qualifications, references, etc.

"ARMY" asks if General Orders No. 32, of 1873, from the War Department, in regard to officers of the Army, addressing members of Congress direct on Army matters, has been revoked or modified? ANSWER.—So far as we are aware the order is still in force.

CINCINNATI asks where he can procure a badge of the 19th Army Corps. ANSWER.—Try Hartley and Graham, 19 Maiden Lane, New York city.

W. N. H. asks if an enlisted man in service who enlisted under an assumed name can have his name changed on the records? ANSWER.—The War Department has usually decided adversely in such cases, but an application to the Secretary of War might avail.

W. C. G. asks the strength of the present graduating class at West Point, and whether there are now any vacancies for second lieutenants in the Army. ANSWER.—Fifty-three. There are several vacancies for second lieutenants.

ENQUIRER, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, writes: Upton's Tactics, paragraph 250, prescribe the closing to double rank distance from single rank distance; how is single rank distance taken from double rank distance in columns of fours and what paragraph prescribes it? ANSWER.—The movement is not prescribed in the revised tactics. It was, in the first copies, but being useless was dropped. A march in column of fours single rank would not be thought of by any commanding officer, as his line would be straggling and unwieldy, while the position (single rank) could be attained at a moment's notice.

B. HARTFORD, CONN., writes: Please answer the following questions in JOURNAL: I. How to change direction in marching in double column of fours? II. How to march the double column of fours to the rear with special reference to paragraphs 222 and 223? ANSWER.—I. Column right or left. If this is a movement which would hardly ever be required. No commanding officer with the welfare of his regiment at heart would ever think of retreating in double column of fours, and for short distances "To the rear march" would answer all requirements. However, for instruction, the movement might be executed by fours right and left about, the instructor causing the wings to close in to proper distance, and in following movements to remember his inversion.

A CORRESPONDENT on board one of our naval vessels asks: What are the benefits accruing from holding a continuous service certificate outside of the \$1 per month, and how long a time must you hold one to entitle you to a pension, and how much? ANSWER.—Persons holding continuous service certificates are entitled to the same benefits as those holding honorable discharges. For each continuous re-enlistment for three years they are entitled to one dollar a month, in addition to the pay prescribed for their ratings; and if they re-enlist within three months, for three years after discharge, they are entitled to three months' pay in accordance with the rating borne on their honorable discharge. Honorable discharges and continuous service certificates confer no right to pensions. Pensions are given for disability originating in the line of duty. Also where a person has served ten years in the Service, has never been dishonorably discharged, and, according to recommendation of a medical board, is disabled for service on account of age or infirmity. For twenty years' service the pension is equal to one-half of the rate at time of discharge; for ten years' service, to such amount as board may recommend. The 20 years' pension is in lieu of a home in Philadelphia Naval Asylum.



### NAPOLEON'S IGNORANCE OF THE ENGLISH.

PRINCE METTERNICH, in his recently published Autobiographical Memoir, says:

"In a man so richly gifted, it was most surprising to me to see what thoroughly erroneous ideas Napoleon had of England, her material resources and her moral character. He would not allow of contrary views, and sought the key to them in prejudices which he reprobated. That he would bring England to reason by means of the Continental blockade, this he regarded as a mathematical certainty. He knew the state of Germany exactly; and on the internal relations of Austria he expressed views which were far from being unsound."

An equal deception as regards Russia led Napoleon to his ruin. "First in his false reckoning was the conviction that the Emperor of Russia led Napoleon either not fight with France, or give way at the first victory, which Napoleon had no doubt of gaining. This idea showed ignorance of the Russian monarch's character, and a disregard of the vast space at his command." He, "on the other hand, did not deceive himself about the greatness of the undertaking, and looked on his success as the keystone of an edifice which hovered before his mind as a Carolingian Empire under a Bonapartist dynasty; on the other hand, his undertaking depended on the terrible chances of war, about which he indulged in the most dangerous delusion. 'My enterprise,' he said to Metternich, 'is one of those of which the solution is to be found in patience. Victory will attend the most patient. I shall open the campaign by crossing the Niemen. It will be concluded at Smolensk and Minsk. There I shall stop. I shall fortify these two points, and occupy myself at Wilna, where the chief headquarters will be during the next winter, with the organization of Lithuania, which burns with impatience to be delivered from the yoke of Russia. I shall wait and see which of us tires first: I, of feeding my army at the expense of Russia; or Alexander, of sustaining my army at the expense of his country. Perhaps I myself may pass the most inclement months of the winter at Paris.' If Napoleon's whole enterprise was fantastic—the *es bague* of a gambler maddened by former gains—the marching on Moscow by the French army, which was prevented from fighting by the continual retreating of the enemy to the heights of Smolensk, was a mistake. The only explanation of this is to be found in Napoleon's firm conviction that the Russian monarch would not and could not expose the second, indeed the most beautiful city of his Empire to the occupation of the enemy."

One of Napoleon's favorite schemes at one time was the idea of collecting all the archives of Europe, in Paris. "There should be, so he said to me, a grand edifice, erected on the *Place* between the Military School and the *Javalides*, constructed entirely of stone and iron, so as to be fire-proof. This building should contain all the archives of the European States. On my remarking that he must begin by getting possession of the archives before he arranged for their reception, Napoleon answered in the most frank manner, 'Why should I not have them? Will not all the Powers hasten to send their archives to a place so perfectly safe? Without any doubt they will be inclined to do so in the double interest of safety and science. Only think, yourself, of the immense advantages which history would derive from this! Of course, each State must have the right of placing its documents under the care of keepers of its archives, who would live close to their papers. It would be free to each one to keep legal copies of them. What an immense advantage it would be to avoid distances; one would only have to take two or three steps across a corridor, to draw from the historical treasures of France, Austria, Rome, etc.'"

Of Waterloo we are told, that "even if this battle had not resulted in the success due to the iron resolution of the English General and the courageous assistance of Field-Marshal Blücher, the cause of Napoleon would, nevertheless, have been irretrievably lost. The Austrian and Russian armies together, with the contingent of the German Confederation, moving towards the Rhine, would have spread over France. The power which she before possessed under the Empire was completely broken in consequence of the destructive concessions which Napoleon in the course of the Hundred Days was constrained to make. Bonapartism lived only in the army and with some adherents among the civilians."

### ARMOR AND GUN.

THE *London Engineer*, in an article on the English Navy Estimates, says: It may yet be found that the gun, up to the present triumphant, will be beaten. If this takes place we may still have to resort to the principles laid down long since by Whitworth, but hardly ever put in practice. Instead of constructing and sending to sea guns weighing 100 or 150 tons, an endeavor will have to be made to produce a gun weighing, if possible, not more than 25 tons, which will send a shell through 2 ft. of compound armor. It may be said that no such gun could be constructed, but this is by no means certain. By using a bolt of comparatively small diameter and perfect material, impelled at a very high velocity, it would be quite possible to do the work. The efficiency of a shot may be taken roughly, other things being equal, to vary as the square of its velocity, and the resistance of plates also varies as the square of their thickness. This last statement must be taken as but an approximation; still it is near enough for our purpose. It follows that if a given projectile, moving at say 1,600 ft. per second, can pierce 12 in. armor, it would get through armor twice as thick if it moved at 3,200 ft. per second. Moreover the resistance which a plate offers to a projectile may be taken roughly to vary as its circumference. This being so, if instead of a 12 in. shot we used a 6 in. shot, it will be seen that nothing at all like 3,200 ft. per second would be required to punch the thickest armor now afloat. The question is, can a shot or shell of perfect material be got, and having been got, can a gun be produced which will give the necessary

velocity. On neither point can we speak positively. We can only say that he would be a rash man who asserts that they cannot. For example, no one has ever yet tried what might be done with a long gun, with a small bore, burning a suitable powder. The bore of the 100-ton is over 30 ft. long. It would not be difficult to make an 8 in. or even a 6 in. gun of the same length, and it would then be easy to use enormous charges of powder as compared with the weight of shot with great effect; and our readers may rest assured that a Whitworth steel bolt 8 in. in diameter, four diameters long, and moving at 2,500 ft. per second, could not be easily resisted by armor-plates. That there is nothing very far-fetched in these ideas is proved by recent experiments at Meppen, when a 20 in. plate was pierced by a comparatively small gun. Mr. Smith recognises the importance of these results, and one of his proposed ships is to carry new breech-loading 6 in. guns "which have considerable penetrating powers."

As to new schemes, Mr. Smith announced that, after mature consideration, it had been decided to lay down one, possibly two, new vessels, which it is not perhaps too much to say have been rendered feasible only by the adoption of breech-loading guns of comparatively small size and great power. The ship of the new type is to have two fixed armor towers, with two 43-ton breech-loading guns revolving within each of them, and a battery of breech-loading guns capable of piercing armor between them. Her speed is to be 15 knots, and her coal stowage 1,200 tons. Such a vessel may be described as a *Colossus*, with two barbettes instead of two turrets, and six armor-piercing guns protected from raking fire. Her buoyancy and stability will be secured by armor in the region of the water-line about 140 ft. to 150 ft. long, this protection by steel-faced armor being about equal to the corresponding protection by iron armor on the water-line of the *Inflexible*. Provision is made to admit water to unarmored parts above the below-water armor deck before and abaft the belt, so that damage in action may not put the ship out of trim, or make her unmanageable. The cost for hull and engines will be about £540,000. The tonnage of the new vessels will be the same as that of the *Colossus*. The *Colossus* will be 6,150 tons weight, probably 7,000 tons builders' measurement. Mr. Smith will no doubt give the nation a very powerful ship in this way, and it is worth notice that the number of ironclads, properly so called, building or to be built is small. The First Lord of the Admiralty has become impressed, it would seem, with a very important truth; and has taken to heart a lesson conveyed to him by the action of Russia when she anticipated a war with England. Let us ask ourselves of what use an ironclad fleet may be, and the answer we shall receive will be sufficiently startling. Such a fleet will protect our own shores, and those of our possessions; but it is doubtful if sea-going ironclads are the best things for such work. It may be said that they will be employed to attack foreign ports. This is extremely doubtful, and all recent war experience has shown that against forts and torpedoes ironclads are helpless. Thus the French fleet accomplished little or nothing in 1870-71. Neither the Russian nor the Turkish ironclads did more during the Russo-Turkish war; nor is it very likely that English ships could or would be engaged in attacking well armed forts situated in narrow estuaries. On the other hand, no enemy would dream of attacking our shores in case of war. His ironclads might be employed without ever firing a shot to keep ours at home; and meanwhile he would harry our mercantile marine and do us more harm on the sea in a day than he could on land in a year. It must never be forgotten that we live by the sea, and on it, to an extent entirely unparalleled by any other nation. If we cannot keep the command of the sea we are undone. But this command cannot be kept with ironclads alone.

To meet the fast regular cruiser, which would have better protected machinery and a better armament than the high speed merchant steamer which could take very good care of herself if fitted with a few moderately heavy guns, Mr. Smith stated that "we required a new class of ship, which should attain an average speed of 14 knots, should carry coal enough to carry them 4,000 knots at this speed, protected machinery, magazines, and steering power, a good armament, and a limited crew."

### THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

CONTRADICTIONARY news again comes from the South American seat of war. One story is that at Moquegua, 3,770 Chilians were surprised by the Peruvians under Cáceres, one regiment, the "Santiago," completely cut to pieces, and the remainder forced to retire in great disorder upon the main body, cantoned lower down the valley. The Chilian loss in killed was reported at 1,300 men. Another account places the action at Los Angeles, where the Minister of War, Sotomayor, in command of the regiments Santiago, Buin, Valparaíso, and Aconcagua, attacked the intrenchments of the Peruvians. These were under the command of Col. Cáceres and the Prefect of Arequipa. Instead of surprising the Peruvians, he was himself led into an ambushade, where his finest regiment was completely decimated. Only 67 men are reported as having escaped, out of an effective force of 1,200 men. The total loss reported is 1,300 Chilians killed, besides wounded and prisoners. A third account says that the main body of the Chilian army is still encamped quietly at Ilo, and that the only attempt at an advance by the Chilians was by the 3d Army Division, numbering 4,600 men, under Col. Armatuégui, and that near Moquegua it was met and defeated by the combined forces of Cols. Cáceres and Gamarra, numbering over 7,000 men. How much truth there is in any or all the accounts it is hard to guess.

Turning to naval affairs, we find it made clear that the *Huascar*, *Magallanes*, and *Angamos* have bombarded Arica, but with comparatively small damage to the place and people. The troops withdrew out of range of the ships. It is reported that the *Huascar* and *Magallanes* suffered more in the affair of the 27th of

February than was at first reported. The *Huascar* lost about 25 men killed and wounded, among the former her Captain, Don Manuel Thompson, and two other officers of lower rank. She was struck by the shot from the forts and the *Manco Cuzco* 10 or 12 times, her mizzen mast carried away, and several shots hulled her. The *Magallanes* kept further out of the way, and escaped serious injury.

The Peruvian corvette *Union*, under command of Capt. Villavicencio, gallantly ran the blockade at Arica. She carried a valuable and important cargo, including field pieces, mitrailleuses, rifles, ammunition, and money for the troops, all of which was safely landed, although under a heavy fire from the Chilian vessels. After landing the cargo and taking in coal, the *Union* again ran past the Chilian fleet without receiving a shot. The particulars are thus related by a Callao paper: "The *Union* arrived in Arica, successfully running the blockade, early on the morning of March 17. While the Chilian vessels kept up a continuous fire, the *Union* kept on discharging her important cargo, at the same time receiving coal and answering the enemy's fire with a 70-pounder Armstrong. The enemy's fire was so hot and the position of the *Union* so perilous that those on shore suggested that she should be run ashore, but her plucky commander refused. One of the enemy's projectiles struck the deck, breaking three beams, damaging the funnel, and endangering the boilers. Another shot carried away the button of a gun. The mizzen mast is slightly damaged, and a segment of a shell produced some little damage about the waterline on the port side near the bows. The smoke-stack and two steam-pipes were also much injured. The iron-clads attempted several times to get nearer the *Union*, but were driven off by the forts and batteries. The Chilians were evidently under the impression that the *Union* would leave the port, steering a northerly course, for Callao, but she did exactly the reverse, going southward, skirting Alacron Island and steering for Pisagua."

The following is a translation of Capt. Villavicencio's official report to the naval authorities:

AT ANCHOR, CALLAO, March 20, 1886.

I have returned from my commission. The blockade of Arica was forced on the morning of the 17th. Seven hours of combat with iron-clads. Attacked exclusively by the iron-clads *Blanco*, *Huascar* and a transport, which fired something like one hundred and fifty projectiles of different calibre. The batteries and the monitor aided me effectively. Slight damage on board. In addition, one dead and seven wounded. The chimney much damaged. Some of the projectiles from this vessel and from the batteries struck the iron-clads. I left the cargo and took on board coal. I left the port at five o'clock in the evening of the same day in spite of my powerful enemies, who began the chase in different directions. My subordinates conducted themselves bravely. God guard you, etc.

VILLAVICENCIO.

Peruvian papers report the destruction of the guano-loading apparatus at the Chincha Islands, the scuttling of the water boat, and the complete desolation of the place.

A telegram from Valparaíso, dated April 10, says that the Chilian forces are blockading Callao.

A DISOBEDIENT MONITOR.—The Brazilians are very proud of their two monitors, the *Javary* and the *Solimões*. On the 2d instant it was proposed to put the latter through the manual of arms, as it were, to see if it was all in order to go down the coast a few miles to Ilha Grande for artillery practice. Steam was got up at 10 o'clock under direction of one of the officers, and after an hour and a half spent in trying to do something or to go somewhere, they were obliged to put out the fires in order to see what the trouble was and why the machinery refused to work. Naturally enough the engine-room became rather warm, and this the first machinist could not endure, so he rushed on deck and fainted. It is said that it has been more than a year since this monitor was moved, and that the machinists are all new, never having had any experience in handling the kind of machinery now in their charge. On the following day another effort was made to set the machinery in motion and move the monitor. They succeeded in starting the engine, and heaved ahead all right. But the vessel refused to obey the helm, and as it was going straight into a small iron-clad, the *Grao Para*, that lay near, the excitement that reigned on board may be imagined, especially when we learn that no one knew what to do. A number of row-boats were on hand by orders, what for we are not informed—possibly to pick up the dead bodies after the anticipated explosion. At the last moment these boats were about to be used to tow the *Grao Para* out of the road, when, by one of those flashes of genius that rarely bless the sons of men, it occurred to some one on board to reverse the engines. It was done, and the *Grao Para* was saved!—*Rio News*, March 6.

THE *United Service Gazette* says: "According to the *Esercito Italiano* the confidence of the Italian navy has been very much shaken in their 100-ton guns, notwithstanding all official representations to the contrary, consequent upon the recent disaster on board the *Dulio*; and it is only natural that such should be so. In the case of the *Thunderer* disaster there can be no doubt that the confidence of our own navy was also much shaken, and it is not too much to say that it has not been wholly restored by the experiments resulting in the destruction of the second 38-ton gun. It is still an open belief that some other cause than the alleged double-loading burst the first gun with such direful results."

THE *Baltimore Evening Bulletin* says: A twenty-four pounder cannon, weighing about three tons, and about eight feet long is now to be seen at the wharf of the Potomac Transportation Company. This piece of ordnance is said to have been used by the Confederates at the battle of Manassas Junction. On the right hand of the trunnion is cast the figures 24-1, and on the left 80,178; Cannon 1814. The breech bears the inscription M. No. 847. For its length the gun is very heavy and the interior is thickly crusted with rust.



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A HALF-CHARGE cartridge of P-3 powder has been designed for special issue to the British navy. It is made of silk cloth, and marked "half charge;" it contains 70lb. of powder, two such cartridges being used for the battering charge of 140lb. The cartridge is made up with a wooden stick up the centre about 1 1/4 in. in diameter in the middle, tapering to 8 in. at top and bottom. Grooves round the ends of the stick admit of the "choking" of the cartridge securely, whilst a "becket" at the top serves as a handle.

The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, while responding at a London dinner, to the toast of "the army, navy, and auxiliary forces," said: "We have been going through a transition state, and have not yet arrived at the perfection which we desire. There has been a great controversy going on; some people holding the opinion that soldiers cannot serve too long, while, on the other hand, the new-fashioned opinion is that a soldier cannot serve too short a period. I appear among you to-day as a neutral, and I wish to remain perfectly neutral between these two opinions."

In the Parliament which has just been dissolved there were 123 officers or ex-officers of the English Navy, Army, and Auxiliary forces. Judging from the number of naval and military candidates, there will be no lack of M. P.'s connected more or less with the services in the new House of Commons. Several of the military members will be officers on full pay. A military member, Col. Stanley, is Secretary of State for War, in the present cabinet.

The English ironclad *Ajax*, launched last month at Pembroke, is, the *Army and Navy Gazette* reports, similar in construction to the *Infleazible*, but much smaller, being an attempt to reduce the size of ironclads. The *Ajax* has a length of 280ft., breadth 66ft., displacement about 8,500 tons. She will carry heavier armor than

any other vessel in the navy except the *Infleazible*, the two revolving turrets being plated with iron 1 1/2 ft. thick. The turrets, which are placed *en echelon*, will contain each two 38-ton guns, each revolving. The watertight compartments, instead of being empty, are to be filled with cork, to prevent her from sinking if struck below the water-line. She is built with a citadel or central compartment, which is kept afloat by the two unprotected ends of the vessel. Within the walls of this citadel are enclosed the magazines, engines, boilers, and ordnance, with its hydraulic loading gear. The armor which protects this citadel is 18 in. thick, and on the turrets is 16 in.; on the citadel it is, as in the *Infleazible*, of two thicknesses. The outer, or face armor, will probably be of steel. This will be strengthened by vertical angle-iron girders 11 in. wide and 3 ft. apart, the space being filled with teak. Behind this backing and these girders will be riveted the rest of the armor, which will, in its turn, be backed by horizontal girders and another thickness of teak. The turrets are placed *en echelon* inside the citadel. The plan has this advantage—that by placing the turrets on each side of the keel, in a slanting position, all the guns can be used at once, or on either beam, or in pairs, in any direction that may be required. In addition to the ordinary decks—the lower, middle, and upper—there is a superstructure, running lengthways with the keel, and erected above the upper deck, for the purpose of working the vessel. The protection of horizontal armor is largely used. This is no less than 3 in. thick on the upper deck, and on the lower decks, both before and in the rear of the citadel, 6 ft. under water, the same thickness of plating is used.

THERE is at present a loud cry in England against the double bottom system of construction in which all of England's ironclads and four-fifths of her merchant steamers are fitted. Besides the two most formidable vessels afloat, the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, Italy has thirteen other ironclads, but none of these are of any great

size, or of any great power either offensively or defensively. Two of them, the *Paletro* and *Principe Amedeo*, are of 5,780 tons displacement, carrying each an armament of one 12-inch (25-ton) Armstrong gun and six 10-inch (18-ton) guns and armor nearly 9 in. thick at the water-line; two others, the *Venezia* and *Roma*, are of 5,700 displacement, with an armament of eight 10-inch pieces and one 9-inch gun, and armor 6 in. thick; four others, the *Ancona*, *Castelfidardo*, *Maria Pia*, and *San Martino*, are of 4,250 tons displacement, carrying each two 9-inch (12-ton) and nine 8-inch (7-ton) guns, but protected with plates only 4 1/2 in. thick; one, the *Affondatore*, is a turret ship of 4,070 tons displacement, armored with 5-inch plates, and carrying two 9-inch guns; while the remaining four ironclads, the *Conte Verde*, *Terribile*, *Formidabile*, and *Varesa*, are smaller vessels, built in the first days of ironclad reconstruction, varying in size from 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement, and protected by only 4 1/2 in. iron.

THE introduction of new breech-loading ordnance for service in the British Navy will necessitate a considerable alteration in the present system of gun carriage, and experiments are to be immediately undertaken to test the capabilities of a carriage which has been designed.

THE *United Service Gazette* argues against sails for ironclads. "It is," it says, "a well known fact that the majority of the ships of our ironclad fleet now fitted as sailing ships are for all purposes of making a passage—excepting, perhaps, running down the trades, when a hay-stack itself would move—or for manœuvring under sail alone, almost useless and altogether unreliable. In the event of her engines breaking down, or other mishap occurring either to boilers or machinery, what would she do without sail power, is the alarmist question. But we would ask, where is the ironclad ship in our Navy that in even a double-roofed topsail breeze, and a comparatively smooth sea, could work off a lee

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shore under sail? If she breaks down she would be no worse off than many of our large ocean steamers under a similar disaster; for, when we question the necessity of masts and sails, it must not be supposed that she is to be deprived altogether of sail power. It should, however, partake more of the character of that to be given to our steel despatch vessels; for in addition to their uselessness, the present huge masts, with their contingent heavy yards and topmasts, would prove a positive weakness in action."

The pay of officers of the Austrian army is as follows, according to the Estimates for the present year, viz.: Field Marshals, \$5,250; generals, \$4,200; lieutenant-generals, \$3,150; major-generals, \$2,100; colonels, \$1,500; lieutenant-colonel, \$1,050; majors, \$840; 1st captains, \$600; 2d captains, \$450; 1st lieutenants, \$360; lieutenants, \$300.

"HELIOGRAPHY and Army Signalling Generally" was the subject of the paper read before the English United Service Institution March 15 by Major A. S. Wynne. He stated that as early as the year 1869, Mr. Nance brought his heliograph to the notice of the government of India. It was very favorably received, and subsequent reports testified to the success of experiments which had been tried to ranges of 50 miles without telescopes, one memorandum going so far as to state that with a six-inch or eight-inch mirror signals could be seen with the naked eye at a distance of 100 miles. Since then, the heliograph has fully realised the expectations of its supporters. The government of India sanctioned its adoption in 1875, and each succeeding year its efficiency has been more and more generally recognised. It was used for the first time on active service in India during the Jowaki-Affridi expedition of 1877-78, and in the campaigns of the last two years in Afghanistan and Zululand it has been put to every possible test, with such satisfactory results that it must soon become an established addition to the signalling equipment of all armies. Signals sent by moonlight had been seen in Afghanistan twelve miles with the naked eye, and even the reflection of a planet and artificial light had been used. Signalling between Cabul and the heights above

Jellalabad, distant seventy-five miles, had been successfully carried on through a single station at Lattabund. It was stated, as a general proposition, that under favorable conditions of sun and atmosphere any two points visible to each other can be brought into communication.

In the French army appropriation for 1881, 99,500,000 francs is allowed for the victualling of the troops. It is divided into 35,000,000 francs for bread or biscuit, 51,750,000 francs for meat, 3,700,000 francs for sugar, wine and coffee, 700,000 francs for the maintenance of reserve provisions, 5,000,000 francs for the reservists, and 1,000,000 francs for the territorial army. The ration of bread is 750 grammes (1½ lb. per man), and costs 22½ centimes in France and 21.08 centimes in Algeria. Soldiers receive annually 301 rations of bread and 64 of biscuit. The ration of fresh meat is 300 grammes (10 oz.) per day, and costs 34.57 centimes, preserved meat is distributed 24 times in the year at the rate of 200 grammes, salt pork twelve times a year. The troops in Algeria, the European staff in native corps, and the gendarmes in Algeria receive wine once in three days. Sugar and coffee are distributed to all the troops in different proportions in France or abroad. Four millions a year are allowed for fuel and light supplied under contract. The number of horses to feed is 125,779 for the army, the gendarmerie, and the Garde Republicaine, requiring 50,000,000 of rations per year. The average cost of each ration is 1 fr. 51 c. in France, and 1 fr. 18½ c. in Algeria. A credit of 71,750,000 francs has been voted for that item.

The Government of India has ordered the establishment of a Permanent Defence Committee for India, composed as follows: President—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Members—Adjutant-General in India, Quartermaster-General in India, Inspector-General of Artillery for India, Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal; Inspector-General of Military Works, and Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery in India. For Coast Defences—Consulting Naval Officer to the government of India and Officer in charge of Torpedo defence. Secretary—an

officer of the Military Works Branch, Public Works Department.

ACCORDING to the "General Annual Return of the British Army for the year 1878," just published, there were on the 1st January, 1879 (31st December, 1878), on the British Establishment, 15,388 horses returned as effective, besides 10,835 more borne on the Indian Establishment, these numbers being exclusive of the officers of all arms. The death rate was 25 per 1,000 horses.

MILITARY chaplains are to be dispensed with at the end of this year in France. The Roman Catholics have not yet decided what to do, but in all the garrison towns the Protestant ministers will go personally to the barracks to invite the soldiers to attend service on Sunday. There are sixty-four garrison towns which have no Protestant place of worship. In these towns ministers will ask permission of the mayors to receive the soldiers in the town hall.

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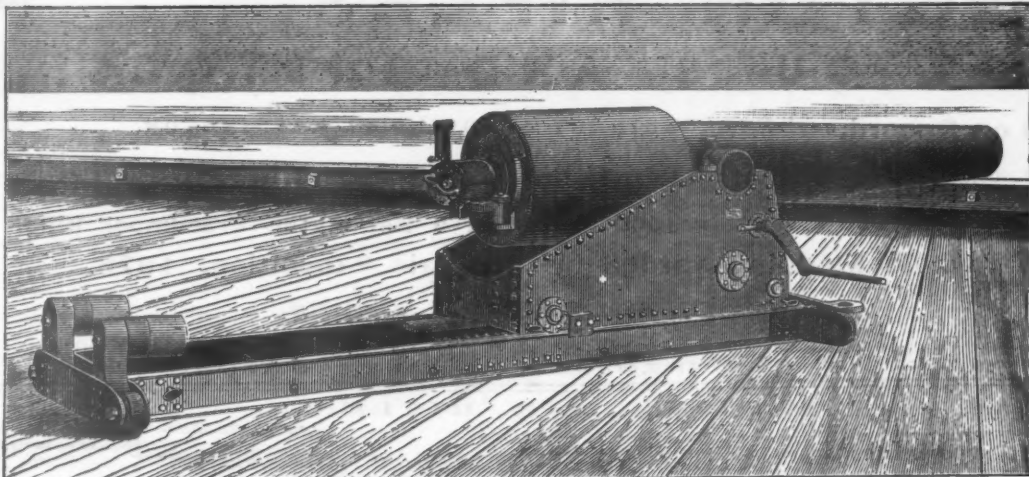
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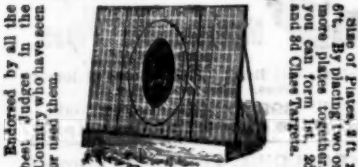
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